APRIL, 1786. THE NUMB. 2914.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1786.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are deſired to meet at the Court-houſe, on the tenth Day of April next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe twelve Directors and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year. Philad. March 26, 1786. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnerſhip of CALEB and GEORGE NORTH is diſſolved agreeable to contract; therefore all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment, or give their obligation, with ſecurity if demanded.

There are now opening for ſale, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Caleb and George North, in Coventry, a handſome aſſortment of Merchandiſe, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold at the very loweſt prices for caſh, by

March 22, 1786 § NORTH & WILSON.

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, living in Leacock and Lampeter townſhips, in the county of Lancaſter, have propoſed to ſell and diſpoſe of that certain Lot, No. 8, ſituated in the town of New-Holland, in Earl townſhip, and county aforeſaid. Now theſe are to requeſt all and every perſon or perſons to acquaint us ſpeedily, if any there be, who have a right, and are deſirous to hold ſaid lot, by any previous grant or promiſe given or made to them or their aſſigns, by John Smith, late deceaſed, and the ſubſcriber Moſes Brinton; and upon proving there was any ſuch grant or promiſe, and paying of the purchaſe-money, with the intereſt from the time that ſaid town was laid out, he or they, or their aſſigns, ſo complying, ſhall have a clear title for the ſame; otherwiſe, if there be no proof made before the firſt day of the Fifth month (called May) next, then and from thenceforth we ſhall hold ourſelves excuſed from any claim to ſuch previous grants and promiſes aforeſaid.

¶ MOSES BRINTON,
Third Month 20, 1786. JAMES SMITH, junior.

Bucks county, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS William Roberts, Eſq; High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, hath, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at Newtown and elſewhere, in ſaid county, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates real and perſonal of John Prowle and Thomas Ramſey, Collectors of Tinicum; Daniel Hough and Enoch Bett's real eſtate, Collectors of Solebury; Jeſſe Jackſon, Collector of Benſalem; Zebulon Pike, Collector of Buckingham, and Jonathan Kinſey, his ſecurity; Owen Lovett, Collector of Falls townſhip; John Taylor, jun. Collector of Upper Makefield; Enoch Roberts, Collector of Millford; Patrick Hunter, Collector of Newtown; John Low, Collector of Rockhill; Jacob Burk, Collector of Richland; Cornelius Vanſant, Collector of Lower Makefield; and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Valentine Neiſon, a Collector, deceaſed, of Middletown townſhip, for the balance due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto John Hart, Eſq; county Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, that a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at Newtown, on the 22d day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid John Prowle, Thomas Ramſey, Daniel Hough, Enoch Betts, Jeſſe Jackſon, Zebulon Pike, Jonathan Kinſey, Owen Lovett, John Taylor, jun. Enoch Roberts, Patrick Hunter, John Low, Jacob Burk, Cornelius Vanſant, and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator of Valentine Nelſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe warrants will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

¶ ALEXANDER HUGHES, JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Commiſſioners.

BARK wanted in Philadelphia.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White, Hemlock, Burch and Black Oak, of which there has been a ſcarcity ſeveral years paſt. It is requeſted by the Tanners in the city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, to bring it to town, for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

Third month 23, 1786.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES MITCHELL, baker, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to made immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

¶ WILLIAM BRADDIN, ALEXANDER M'FAIL, ALEXANDER SMITH, } Adminiſtrators.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented ſervant girl, named CATHARINE SHORT, about 18 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair: Had on, and took with her, one new mode bonnet, a brown camblet cloak, lined with green baize, one red worſted gown, one calicoe ditto, a blue callamanco ſkirt, one black quilted ditto, two aprons, one check, the other white, one pair thread hoſe, and a pair of old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward.

† WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TO BE LETT,

For one or two years from the firſt of May next,

THAT large, commodious and beautiful country ſeat belonging to the Rev. Dr. SMITH, commanding an extenſive view of the river Schuylkill at the falls, now occupied by John Rice, Eſq; with all convenient ſtables and other out-houſes, and alſo from 20 to 40 acres of meadow and other ground, as may beſt ſuit the tenant. For terms apply to the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; or Major Von Heer, adjoining the premiſes, or to William Moore Smith, Eſq; at Col. Craig's, Montgomery county.

Alſo to be lett, A plantation of about 230 acres of LAND in Lower Merion, adjoining Mr. Algernon Roberts, and oppoſite Righter's Ferry on Schuylkill. Apply as above.

Gloucester county, March 27, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named PATRICK TOOL, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh; had on and took with him when he went away, a homeſpun lead coloured upper thick jacket, with a fall down collar and cuffs to the ſleeves, patches on the elbows and cuffs of new cloth with wooden buttons, one blue and white ſtriped under ditto, old leather breeches, two pair of blue grey yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with hob nails in the heels and toes, a ſmall felt hat, a large good axe, and a new hemp ſheeting wallet with a patch on one end. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOB COLES. ¶

N. B. If ſaid ſervant is taken up and confined in any goal, it is deſired the ſame may be advertiſed in this paper.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis Armſtrong and William Armſtrong, late of the county of Cheſter, having by due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz.

Matthias Aſpden's, 150 acres and buildings, in the townſhip of Newtown; on this plantation is a good orchard, 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtream of water running through the plantation, near half woodland.

Thomas Bulla's, 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury townſhip; this plantation is well improved, and the farm good.

Francis and William Armſtrong's, being one half of 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury, undivided, chiefly woodland. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on the 29th day of April next. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms of ſale according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month. Officers and ſoldiers depreciation certificates to be received in payment, or caſh.

And I, as Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limitted by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

March 27, 1786. ¶ THOMAS LEVIS, Agent.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Northampton (near the town of Mount-holly) in the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 14th inſtant March, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES ELLIOT, (a baker by trade) about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has long black hair and ſometimes wears it tied, he is of a ſouriſh countenance, freſh coloured, with light eyes; had on and took with him a ſuit of yellow jean cloaths ſomething faded, a greyiſh coloured great coat with a corduroy cape, a new caſtor hat, with a middle ſize brim, bound with velvet, a pair of boots ſome worn and have both been torn above the counter acroſs the ſeam, and ſtitched up again, a pair of neats leather ſhoes half worn, with a pair of plain plated buckles, one of the anchors twiſted out of its proper ſhape, he alſo took with him a razor, razor-ſtrap and caſe, ſtrap and caſe numbered, and on the laſt ſide of the caſe is the maker's name John Linch, and the two firſt letters of the ſubſcriber's name, the latter with paler ink than the former, he took with him ſundry cloaths hardly known, and probably he will diſpoſe of ſome of them for money, as he has none to my knowledge. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN COOPER §

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is in company with George and William Thomas, who are Engliſhmen, and follow ditching.

Buckingham, Bucks County, Third-month 23, 1786.

WAS found tied in the wood, on the night of the 11th inſt. a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, with a ſaddle and bridle, and a bag with feed; likewiſe a wallet, with two pair of ſtockings, one pair lately waſhed and not dry, two rope halters and a bridle, with ſome other things, ſuppoſed to be left there by a certain man who was ſeen carrying ſome hay from the ſubſcriber's barn, near William Bennet's tavern. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ AMOS BRADSHAW.

To be Sold or rented,

POINT BREEZE, near Bordentown, containing about 150 acres. 12 acres of meadow cleared, and about twice that quantity may be made; the reſt wood and arable land, about half of each. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe, barn, ſtable, cow and carriage-houſe, milk-houſe, &c. alſo a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, of between 2 and 300 apple-trees, and a good collection of other fruit now in their prime for bearing, ſuch as pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, almonds, gooſeberries, raſberries, ſtrawberries, and currants of ſundry ſorts, white and purple foreign and country grapes; a large garden paled in, with a good collection of flower roots, and kitchen ditto, well calculated for a gentleman's country reſidence from its extenſive proſpect and healthy ſituation on the river Delaware, within four miles of where the fœderal town is to be built. The ſtage from Philadelphia to New-York goes twice a week within half a mile of it, by which any thing can be brought from either place at a cheap rate. There is plenty of good ſport for the lovers of ſhooting and angling on and near the premiſes. Time will be given, if required, for the greateſt part of the purchaſe-money. If not ſold by the firſt of April, it will be rented for one year.

Alſo a ſmall houſe, and one acre of ground, joining the above place, with 20 or 30 apple and other fruit trees on it, on the road from Bordentown to Trenton.

A houſe, and lot of one acre, in Kingſton, on the road to New-York, between Princeton and Brunſwick; the houſe has four rooms on a floor beſides the kitchen, and has been kept as a tavern.--------Apply to Col. Hogeland for the two firſt deſcribed places, and to Abraham Cruſon, Eſq; near Kingſton, for the houſe there, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-York.

¶ GEORGE DOUGLASS.

IN the Pennſylvania Gazette, bearing date the 8th of this inſtant, a certain Iſaiah Keith preſumptuouſly publiſhed an advertiſement, ſetting forth that a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, did obtain two notes of him illegally, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds; theſe are to certify that I will prove that I legally obtained the notes of another perſon, to whom he gave ſaid notes for my uſe, for the payment of two lots of ground, for which I have his titles ready at any time when the agreement is complied with. And all other perſons that have given their obligations to me for lots of ground laid out on that tract of land, known by the name of Gibbon's farm and mill, to come and pay the money, and receive their titles before the firſt day of April next, as they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, on their refuſing titles when tendered to them. And do further promiſe that no perſon ſhall pay any money to me, nor any of their obligations aſſigned to any perſon whatſoever, the complying with the articles, but each purchaſer to pay their money to the Prothonotary of Lancaſter county, or any other fit perſon, of whom they ſhall be aſſured their titles are good in reſpect of any judgments or mortgages entered in the office of ſaid county.

March 13, 1786. § JOHN FOWLER.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the premiſes, the 10th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 149 and half acres, adjoinging lands of Lewis Davis, Owen Roads and others; there is on ſaid place a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good frame barn, and other out-houſes, fruit trees of moſt kinds of fruit, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made; the place is in good repair, and there is a ſufficiency of woodland to ſupply the place with timber. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county. The ſale to begin at one o'clock. BENJAMIN BONSALL,

¶ JOSEPH BONSALL.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

On the 18th of April next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Piece of Land, containing about 10 acres, with a good mill ſeat, that hath about 20 feet fall, a good ſtream ſufficient to accommodate any kind of water works, ſituate about half a mile from the market houſe in Germantown; late the eſtate of Jeremiah Trout, deceaſed; an indiſputable title will be made, and the conditions of ſale made known on the day of ſale, by

March 16, 1786. ¶ HANNAH TROUT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land, each containing 300 acres, two of them adjoining together, and lying one mile from Suſquehanna river, and the other lying about 10 miles from the other two, upon Shamokin creek; the whole ſituate this ſide of the ſaid river, within 12 miles from Sunbury town, in Northumberland county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. Wet and dry goods will be taken in payment. ‡

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MARCH 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the honorable the *General Aſſembly*, by a ſupplement to the Lottery Law, paſſed this ſeſſion, have enacted,—"That it ſhall and may "be lawful for the managers of the ſaid lottery, and "they are hereby enjoined and required, to prepare "for the ſecond, third, and fourth claſſes of the ſaid "lottery, pieces of blank paper of equal dimen-"ſions, and of the ſize of the papers upon which "the prizes are to be written, conformably to the "directions of the act, to which this is a ſupple-"ment; and the ſaid blanks, ſo prepared, ſhall "cauſe to be rolled up and tied in the ſame manner, "and as much as poſſible to reſemble the prizes; of "which blanks ſo rolled up and tied, ſeven thouſand "two hundred and ninety ſeven ſhall be put into the "wheel containing the prizes of the ſecond claſs, "and being well mixed with the ſaid prizes, ſhall "be drawn with them."

In purſuance whereof, the honorable the *Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to order, "That "on the ſecond *Tueſday* of *April* next, the Managers "of the State Lottery proceed to the drawing of the "Second Claſs of the ſaid Lottery."

TICKETS in the SECOND CLASS are to be had at the *Lottery Office* in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 4 w. ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

ABSCONDED from his maſter's ſervice, a Servant Man, named Henry Featherſtone, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin long viſage, ſhort curled black hair, by trade a blackſmith. Had on and took with him a white linnen ſhirt and waiſtcoat, a ſhort ſpotted cotton waiſtcoat, a blue cloth coat with white-metal buttons, corduroy breeches, two pair of ſtockings, and other clothes not rightly known. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Reward, paid by GEORGE GODDARD, Blackſmith.

Northern Liberties, March 9th, 1786. ¶

CHARLESTON *(S. C.) March* 14.

A diſturbance happened this afternoon between two men, who are ſaid to be Algerines, dreſſed in Aſiatic habits, and who have travelled from Virginia here; one of them, on a queſtion being aſked, drew a dirk and made a paſs at a perſon, which happily miſſed him. They are ſince taken into cuſtody, and will undergo an examination.

HARTFORD *(Connecticut) March* 13.

We hear that thoſe gentlemen, in this ſtate, who have been honored with the truſt of receiving ſubſcriptions for printing the hiſtory of the American revolution, &c. by the Reverend Dr. G-------n, have *taken in* two ſubſcribers; one for twenty ſhillings, the other only for his name.

NEW-YORK, *March* 30.

At laſt, ſomething like conſiſtency is like to grow out of the money bill; one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds is to be lent on loan. A tax bill of fifty thouſand pounds will now likely come forward, for the expreſs purpoſe of paying intereſt on the ſtate debt, at leaſt 7 and a half per cent. The continental part of the debt is provided for by the bill which paſſed the Aſſembly yeſterday, complying with the requiſition of Congreſs of September, 1785. Theſe bills once in force, with thoſe for the collection of arrears of taxes and quit-rents, and further ſales of waſte lands and confiſcated eſtates, we may reaſonably expect the ſtate ſecurities will at leaſt bring the holders 10s. in the pound before January, 1787.

Mr. Commiſſioner LEE's SPEECH, *before the ſigning of the Treaty, to the Indian nations, aſſembled at Fort M'Intoſh, on the Ohio.*

SACHEMS & WARRIORS,

WE have conſidered what you ſaid to us two days ago, and find you do not fully comprehend what we delivered to you before: We have therefore called you together, to clear your underſtanding on thoſe points in which you appear to have been moſt miſtaken.

You told us, that you were in ſo great a hurry to come to the treaty, upon receiving our meſſage, that you had not time to collect our people, whom you keep priſoners among you. But you ought to have remembered, that the ſame meſſage informed you, that the bringing in and delivering up thoſe priſoners was an indiſpenſible preliminary to your obtaining peace. You ought to have been ſenſible that neither the dignity nor the feelings of the United States would ſuffer you to detain in captivity their citizens of any deſcription.

You next expreſs your gladneſs, that the Six Nations, your uncles, had given us ſome of their country; it is quite the contrary. We have given the late hoſtile part of the Six Nations ſome of the country we conquered from them, and we have ſecured their lands to thoſe who were friendly. Our friends have experienced the good faith of the United States---Our enemies have felt their bounty and forgiveneſs. We hope this will be a laſting example to them---to you, and to all the other nations, of the lenity and virtue of the United States.

You have been particular in deſcribing to us the claim and title of each tribe, from Venango, towards the ſun's riſing, to the Miami, towards the ſetting ſun, and between the Ohio and lake Erie. The detail of theſe claims and titles may appear to be of conſequence among yourſelves; but to us, and to the buſineſs of this council fire, to which we have called you, they have no relation, becauſe we claim this country by conqueſt, and are to give to you, not to receive from you. It is of this, that it behoves you to have a clear and diſtinct comprehenſion.

SACHEMS & WARRIORS,

When the King of Great-Britain invaded our country, the Great Council of the United States did not aſk you to take up the hatchet for them; they adviſed you to ſit ſtill; not to meddle in the war between the two people, but to remain quiet ſpectators of the conteſt, that you might not ſuffer in the war, nor by its conſequences. This advice was full of wiſdom and of goodneſs towards you. In a treaty at Fort Pitt, you ſolemnly engaged your faith to us, that you would follow their advice and remain neuter; yet when the mighty fleets and armies of Great-Britain preſſed hard upon us, in our utmoſt difficulty and diſtreſs, you violated your faith----you joined our enemies---you lifted the hatchet high againſt us, you ſmote out naked borders with all your might, you burnt our dwellings, and carried our women and our children into captivity. But the Great Spirit, who ſees and avenges violence and perfidy, gave us victory over all our enemies. The wings of his providence were ſpread over us, and his right hand fought for us. Two great armies of the King of England were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners; and he was compelled to yield up to us all the country deſcribed in the treaty which has been explained to you. We drove you from your towns, and from the country now before us.

Had we been conquered, our lands would have been ſubject to the King of Great Britain, and to you. By the ſame law, you being conquered, your lands muſt be at our diſpoſal. As you would have expected to ſhare with the King of Great-Britain, in the fruits of his victory, ſo you muſt ſuffer the conſequence of his defeat.

The King of England has made peace with us upon our own terms. Your uncles, the Six Nations, have accepted peace from us on our own terms, you ſtand now alone againſt our whole force; a force, which if provoked to fall upon you, would fall like the mighty oak that cruſhes the ſhrubs beneath.

Sachems and Warriors, Liſten to my words: After having violated the faith you pledged to us; after having made a war upon us, cruel and unprovoked; after having been conquered by the United States, and abandoned by your allies; from the juſtice of the United States you can expect nothing; from their magnanimity and mercy you may hope much; perhaps as much as the Six Nations, your uncles, who, though they ſinned like you, have received from the Great Council forgiveneſs, peace, protection, cloaths to cover and to comfort them, with land to live and hunt on.

Sachems and Warriors, Theſe things we have thought neceſſary to preſs upon your minds, previous to our communicating to you the ultimate will of the United States, which we ſhall do in a few days. In the mean time we expect that a due conſideration of what we have now ſaid, will clear your underſtandings, remove the miſtakes you were under, and convince you of the juſtice and benignity of what we ſhall propoſe to you.

After ſigning the treaty Mr. Lee addreſſed them thus:

Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Ottowa and Cheppawa Nations,

In the name, and by the authority of the United States, we now take the hatchet out of your head; give you peace, and receive you into their protection.

A white belt,

We open the road between the United States and you, and make clear the path of trade between our people and yours.

A broad belt,

Brothers of the Wiandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Cheppawa Nations,

We have now eſtabliſhed peace and reſtored trade between the citizens of the United States and you: May the Great Spirit bleſs the work! We have taken the hatchet out of your head, and buried it deep; may it never be again taken up to break the chain of friendſhip! By the mildneſs with which the United States have uſed the advantages they obtained over you, by the peace they have given you, and by the generous proviſion they have in lands for you and your people, you muſt be convinced of their magnanimity and moderation. Let it be your ſtudy, by your future conduct, to ſhew that you are ſenſible of it, and are worthy of it. If the Evil Spirit ſhould ever tempt you again to be ungrateful; to break your promiſe, now ſolemnly made, and to return injuries to the United States for the benefits you have received; recollect what you have ſuffered, and remember what we now tell you, that to offend again, will be to offend paſt all forgiveneſs, and muſt end in your utter ruin.

We have endeavoured to explain every thing fully to you, ſo that you could not be miſtaken: We have taken particular care to keep you ſober, ſo that your underſtandings might be clear, and your judgement undeceived. Therefore what you have now promiſed, has been done with your eyes and ears full open, and your minds perfectly informed. You cannot then hereafter have the ſmalleſt excuſe for not keeping the promiſes you have made. We recommend to you to treat our traders well, and we ſhall endeavour ſo to regulate them that they ſhall not impoſe upon you: For which purpoſe we deſire you will not trade with any white men, but ſuch as ſhew you a licence from us: We exhort you and your young men to turn your thoughts to hunting, and to abſtain from ſhedding human blood: For the Great Spirit hath ſaid from above, he that ſheddeth the blood of man, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed.

Brothers, Let what we have ſaid to you, and the advice we have given you, govern your conduct. Talk of it often among yourſelves, teach it to your children; ſo ſhall you live in peace and proſper: So ſhall you deſerve and receive the fatherly protection of the United States.

Anſwer of the Council Door, a Delaware Chief:

Brothers, Every thing I have heard from you is right: It goes to my heart, and is lodged there. Brothers, hearken, at different times the hatchet was offered to me, three days I refuſed it; but was deceived, and at laſt took it up. I repeat that I was deceived: The ſame hatchet I hold in my hand, but now I lay it down: Having laid it down, I bury it, ſo that none of our children in future ſhall know that ſuch a thing ever was.

Gave a belt.

The Half King then roſe and anſwered in theſe words: Brothers of the Thirteen United States, give attention to what your brothers the Wiandots are going to ſay:

As I am the oldeſt nation, I ſpeak in behalf of all the others: We now take the hatchet out of all your heads, and bear it away, and throw it down into a deep hole, then I put a great tree upon it, and throw the whole into the river, that it may never be ſeen more.

We give thanks to our brothers of the Thirteen United States, and are very glad in our hearts that peace is eſtabliſhed: Brothers, I hope you will tell your warriors and great chiefs what you have done, and we ſhall ſpread it among ours, that it may be ſtrong and laſting, as the Great Spirit is looking down upon us and ſeeing all we do, and will puniſh any one that breaks through it.

Gave a ſtring.

Brothers, give attention: We have now made peace, and taken each other by the hand for ever. We wiſh the trade may be eaſier upon us than it has been, as the times are very hard, and we hope you will ſend traders among us who will not cheat nor impoſe upon us.

A ſtring.

Then in behalf of the Ottawas and Cheppawas, he ſpoke thus: Brothers of the Thirteen United States, the Ottawa and Cheppawa Nations inform you by me, that they are all well pleaſed with what has been ſaid and done, and thank you for your kindneſs to them.

MARCH 28, 1786.

For the Information of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners have divided the city into two diſtricts for the enſuing year; and have agreed with Alexander Miller, as ſcavenger for the ſouth diſtrict, which begins at South ſtreet, extending north to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet; and with Michael Wartman, for the north diſtrict, beginning at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet extending to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, and each diſtrict from the river Delaware as far weſt as the ſtreets, lanes and alleys are paved: And in order to inform the citizens, as well as the ſcavengers of their duty, and, that none may plead ignorance who may offend in the premiſes, the following ſections of the law reſpecting the ſame are herewith inſerted: The ſaid Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners being determined to put the ſaid law fully into execution.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, from time to time, ſhall employ, hire and agree with proper and capable perſons, to clean the cartway of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes and alleys, which have been heretofore, or ſhall be ſo paved as aforeſaid, and to remove and carry off from thence all mud, dirt, and other filth there found, that ſhall or may incommode the inhabitants, in ſuch manner and form, and at ſuch time or times as they, the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, with the magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia, or any three of them, ſhall direct and appoint; which ſaid perſons, ſo agreed with and employed, ſhall take upon themſelves the office and duty of ſcavengers, purſuant to their reſpective agreements aforeſaid, under the penalty of five pounds for every neglect or refuſal; and if any ſuch ſcavenger ſhall neglect or refuſe to carry off and remove all and every part of the mud, mire, dirt and other filth found in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys aforeſaid, agreeable to his contract with the ſaid commiſſioners, he ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the inhabitants and occupiers of the houſes and lots, and the ſextons, porters, or other keepers of churches, meeting houſes, academies, ſchools, and other public buildings and burying grounds, fronting the paved ſtreets, lanes and alleys within the ſaid city, ſhall rake and ſweep into the cartway the dirt, ſoil and other filth to be found on the brick pavement or footway before their reſpective houſes, lots or dwellings, or cauſe the ſame to be done, once at leaſt in every week, that is to ſay, on every Friday, when the ſnow or ice on the ſaid pavements does not prevent, that it may be removed by the ſaid ſcavengers on the ſame day, or the day following, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding five ſhillings, for every neglect or refuſal.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall caſt or lay, or cauſe to be caſt or laid, any ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth or annoyance, on any pavement within the ſaid city, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence; but every ſuch perſon or perſons having ſuch ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth, ſhall keep the ſame in ſome other place, until the ſcavenger ſhall attend with his cart to carry off the ſame, which he is hereby enjoined to do, once in every week at leaſt, if required, at the door of every ſuch perſon, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every refuſal, and to take and receive the ſame into his cart, and to remove the ſame out of the inhabited parts of ſaid city, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every neglect or refuſal: Provided always, and be it enacted, that every ſuch perſon, having ſuch mud, dung, aſhes or other filth ſo to be carried off, ſhall pay to every ſuch ſcavenger, for all ſuch filth and no other, as ſhall be occaſioned by or ariſe from his partiular trade, buſineſs or occupation, and is not incident to common houſe keeping, at ſuch rate as ſhall be from time to time ſettled and aſcertained by the ſaid commiſſioners, unleſs he, ſhe or they, ſhall chooſe to carry off the ſame at his, her, or their own expence, in another manner.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

This Day is PUBLISHED,

AN ORATION,

Delivered before the *American* PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Held in *Philadelphia*, on the 27th of *February*, 1786; Containing an enquiry into the Influence of Phyſical Cauſes upon the Moral Faculty.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

And profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

Human Knowledge, under the preſent circumſtances of our beings and conſtitutions, may be carried much further than it has hitherto been, if men would employ all their induſtry, and labor of thought, in improving the means of diſcovering truth. Morality is the ſcience, and buſineſs of mankind. *Locke.*

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Philoſophical Society.

Philadelphia: Printed by Charles Ciſt. And to be be ſold by all the Printers and Bokſellers in town. *Price* 2s. 6d.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of LAND, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

April 4, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1786.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Bell, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, particularly thoſe that owe for Grave-digging; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

¶ LEONARD DORSEY, JOHN GERMON, } Adminiſtrators.

Long Marſh, March, 1786.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of May next, about 2500 acres of LAND, lying together in Caroline and Queen Ann counties, in the ſtate of Maryland, known commonly by the name of Long Marſh, conſiſting of different tracts and farms, from 3 too 500 acres each, improved with convenient buildings, and orchards of excellent fruit, yielding great crops of cyder; about one half of the above lands are meadow grounds of prime quality; near 200 acres are now ſet in timothy graſs, and generally produce from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre at one mowing, and 300 acres more are prepared and may be ſet with timothy next autumn.

Theſe lands have produced from eight to twelve barrels of corn per acre, and after ſix or eight years tillage in corn, ſet in graſs produce as above. Some of the meadows which have been ſet for twelve years in timothy graſs, do not require to be ſet a ſecond time. They produce tobacco equal to Indian corn or graſs, and hemp to great advantage. The above lands are paſſed through by the great roads leading from Annapolis to Dover, and from Philadelphia down the peninſula, heading all the rivers making out of the two bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware, and at their croſſing form a convenient place for trade, being 16 miles from Cheſtertown, 17 from Dover, 12 from Church-Hill, and 12 from the heads of the rivers Cheſter and Choptank, and are, as to ſituation, as convenient for purchaſing cattle, and in quality of ſoil, for grazing, as, perhaps, any lands in the United States. The above meadows never have required manure, and it is ſuppoſed, from their depth of ſoil, and uncommon fertility, never will require it, ſo long as the owners will be content with one crop of hay per year, and graze the ſecond crop of graſs.

Any particulars reſpecting the above lands, of which a perſon inclined to purchaſe may be deſirous to know, may be received by applying to VACHEL KEENE, and Captains JOHN and RICHARD KEENE, living on the premiſes. ¶ 5w.

LOST,

ON the 25th of March, between the city of Philadelphia and Græme Park, a certificate, iſſued out of the commiſſioner's office, Pennſylvania, to Andrew Creary, No. 1129, dated July 26, 1784, bearing intereſt from Sept. 29, 1779, amounting to 119 23-90ths dollars, ſpecie. Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend it to the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Irwin, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ANDREW CREARY.

N. B. The above certificate can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, as payment is ſtopped at the different offices. If found in Philadelphia, and brought to the Printers hereof, they will convey intelligence to the owner. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

FORTY thouſand acres of Land, ſituate in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of New-York, lying between the German Flats and Cherry Valley, about 12 miles from the latter, 20 from the Mohawk river and 70 from Albany, bounded partly on the weſt ſide of lake Oſego and the river Suſquehanna, where Col. George Croghan formerly lived. Perſons applying before the 20th day of April next, may hear the terms and ſee a map of the premiſes, after which time attendance will be given on the ſpot, where any perſon applying may have as many acres as ſuits, and a clear and ample title made, by

Burlington, March the 28th, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM COOPER, ANDREW CRAIG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named John Laird, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black eyes and black hair; had on when he went away an old fur hat, an old brown broadcloth coat, an old ſilk waiſtcoat ſtriped red and yellow, a pair of jean overalls, woollen ſtockings and good ſhoes. Whoever will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 29, 1786. ¶ HENRY DILLS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the ſaid ſervant is the perſon who ſtole a dark brown mare from Samuel Rea.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Murray, of Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, deceaſed, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Mr. James Ritchie, in the ſame townſhip and county, in order for ſettlement.

ROBERT FORSMAN, Adminiſtrator.

April 3d, 1786. ‡

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 5,

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1786. A. M.

THE Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, poſtponed yeſterday, reſpecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America, and previous to the queſtion being put, on the reſolution ſubmitted by the committee, which is as follows:

That a ſpecial committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to repeal an act, entituled "An Act to repeal an act of "Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to incorporate the ſubſcribers "to the Bank of North-America:" Alſo one other act, entitu- "led "An Act for preventing and puniſhing the counterfeiting "of the common ſeal, bank bills, and bank notes of the Preſi- "dent, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, "and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

It was moved by Mr. Hannum, and ſeconded by Mr. Lowrey, to add threeto the words "and that the ſaid committee be direct- "ed to inſert in ſaid repealing bill a clauſe, ſubjecting the Bank "to proper regulations, reſtrictions and limitations;"

And carried in the negative by 39, againſt 30.

On the queſtion,---"Will the Houſe adopt the reſolution ſubmitted by the committee?"---the Yeas and Nays were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, G. Woods, S. Wheeler. 28.

NAYS. W. Will, J. Irvine, I. Gray, J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Smith, J. Morris, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 41.

So it was carried in the negative.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muſkingum, on the Ohio, dated February 8, 1786.

"The treaty which is ſtill holding with the Indians at Miami, is the chief topic among us at preſent. Till that is over we ſhall not be able to determine what the general diſpoſition of the Indians will be towards us. It is certain that war has been in contemplation among them, and that they have been exceedingly backward in coming to the treaty. There are two Indians now with us at the fort, who were ſent expreſs from the treaty; by them we have letters from General Parſons and the other commiſſioners. They mention that appearances were rather more favourable; four tribes of Indians had already come in, and they heard three more were on their way; and they knew of nothing that would prevent a favourable iſſue, unleſs it ſhould be the fault of ſome white people, whoſe intereſt it would be to have an Indian war, and were uſing their influence to bring on one.

"The commiſſioners have given us a caution to be on the look out: for a party of Indians, who call themſelves Cherokees, had poſitively refuſed to make peace, and had actually gone out to war.

"The Indians have not been in trade with us as yet; but we impute it to their being ſo buſily employed in hunting,---we ſoon expect plenty of them to trade,--there is a trader at this poſt with, plenty of goods, &c.

"Our fort is very commodious, and completely finiſhed---the gates are all ſhut at night, and we reſt ſecure. If no hoſtilities ſhould commence, we ſhall have an agreeable tour in this part of the world. Our living is exceedingly good, and I never enjoyed a better ſtate of health.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a friend of his in Connecticut, dated December 12, 1785.

"I could wiſh to ſee the independence of America eſtabliſhed upon ſo firm and ſolid a foundation, as would deter all nations from attempting to diſturb its tranquility, but am not without my fears that it will ere long be under the ſubjugation of our kingdom: A ſtorm is undoubtedly brewing, our king can never loſe ſight of his long nurſed darling object, that of humbling the inſolence of America, for its audacity in preſuming to diſpute his right of taking from you the property acquired in his auſpicious reign, under the benign influence and ſufferage, without the conſent of the proprietor; nor can he poſſibly digeſt the relinquiſhment of his right in tranſporting acroſs the Atlantic to England for trial and execution, ſuch of your countrymen as are refractory and refuſe paying implicit homage to his mandates.

"It was a miſrepreſentation from many of your great men, which principally occaſioned the late unhappy war, and it will be partly if not principally, owing to an opinion which prevails here, that your people are diſſatisfied with their preſent form of government, and that thoſe who have fought zealouſly in your cauſe, ſhould opportunity offer, would immediately change ſides and pull down the edifice they had aſſiſted to raiſe; that will produce the next rupture between the two countries, and from the beſt information I can obtain of the ſentimtnts which prevail in your country, we ſhould now, or even at any future period, meet with leſs obſtacles, in bringing you under the yoke, than we had to encounter during the late war. Your Congreſs being exceedingly circumſcribed in their authority, evinces the jealouſy and diſtruſt of the people, and tends to confirm a belief of your being in a very unſettled (if not jeopardous) ſituation, rather deſirous of returning to the old ſyſtem, than remaining under the new one. Reſt aſſured, my good friend, that nothing can be more pleaſing to the enemies of America, than your continuing Congreſs in the narrow limits which now characterize that body; and nothing ſo readily tends to defeat the machinations aimed at your country, as that of extending their authority beyond all limits, which alone can place you in a ſtate of ſafety at home, or make you reſpectable abroad. That ſo enlightened a people as America can boaſt of, ſhould for one moment heſitate in determining a point ſo eſſentially neceſſary for their exiſtence, is, I believe, aſtoniſhing to the whole world; and it may be juſtly deemed a phænomenon in nature, portending deſtruction to your country, which I am confident will take place, if not prevented by a ſpeedy alteration of meaſures among you.

"There are not wanting in Great-Britain, men of Great ability and influence, who, actuated by intereſted motives and ſiniſter views, are, with avidity, watching for an opportunity of ſtriking a deadly blow at the root of your exiſtence. I pray God may evert the evils, which I fear are pending over you; and that you may all be inſpired with that ſenſe of wiſdom, honor and liberty, which is ſo eſſential to your welfare, that the want of it muſt produce your deſtruction.

"It is believed among you, as I have been informed, the poſts and garriſons, upon your frontiers, will be delivered up to you in the ſpring: inſtead of which, you will find they will be ſtrongly reinforced, with men and artillery. If I gueſs wrong in this particular, I deſire no credit may be given to my future productions."

Saturday laſt a gale of wind came on from the north-eaſt, attended with hail and ſnow, which continued with encreaſing violence till Sunday morning, when it abated, leaving dreadful marks of its devaſtation on the ſhipping and craft in this harbour. Of the damages done we have the following account, which we fear is only a ſmall part occaſioned by this tremendous hurricane.

The brig Rebecca, from Virginia, at Race-ſtreet wharff, ſunk. She had fortunately diſcharged her cargoe of tobacco.

The ſloop Nancy, Capt. Stratten, bound for Virginia, with a full cargoe, ſunk at a wharff near the Drawbridge.

A ſloop drifted from Spruce-ſtreet wharff, and run aſhore in the Cove.

The Port-Penn Packet, laying at Walnut-ſtreet wharff, had the greateſt part of her upper works ſtove in.

A ſmall ſchooner ſunk at Market-ſtreet wharff.

Beſides the river craft laying at the warves ſuffered, in general, very conſiderably.

The ſnow Lady Hill, from this port, arrived at Dublin about the middle of December, and is daily expected here.

The Philadelphia, Towers, from Baltimore to Amſterdam, after the loſs of anchors and cables, is ſtranded in the ice at Krecopel; three ice boats were ſent to her aſſiſtance.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated March 22.

"Capt. Freeman, who arrived here on Monday laſt, from Shelburne, informs, on the 9th inſt. being about 20 leagues diſtant from Cape-Cod, bearing eaſt by north, he met with a wreck ſloop, between 80 and 90 tons burthen, a high and ſhort quarter deck, plank ſheered round, green ſtern and quarters, a new ſquare ſail with a ſquare tuck, maſt and ſpars gone, two ports on each ſide, loaded with lumber, and ſuppoſed to be bound to the Weſt-Indies. Capt. Freeman went on board with his boat, took from her a remarkable pair of tongs, marked B. C. a tiller, made of rock-maple, painted red and black. Diſcovered no perſon dead or alive, and it being very rugged he was obliged to leave her."

To the PRINTERS.

As the Preſs ought to be as ſacred to liberty, as the privilege of Speech is to the Members of Aſſembly in debate, you will pleaſe to inſert the following in your paper.

THOMAS PAINE.

IN the Pennſylvania Gazette of laſt Wedneſday is a publication, ſigned *Common Senſe*, which begins in the following manner:

'The bubble of Silas Deane, and the bubble of the oppoſi- 'tion againſt the Bank, have ſeveral circumſtances in them that 'are alike. As an honeſt friend to the public I ſet myſelf to 'detect the one, and with the ſame motives of ſincerity I ſhall 'purſue the other.'

The concluding paragraph in that publication is, 'If there are 'any who ſuppoſe that I have engaged myſelf in this buſineſs 'merely on account of the bank, I wiſh them to ſtate their rea- 'ſons. I am ready to ſatisfy any man, either publicly or pri- 'vately, on this or any other circumſtance relating to my con- 'duct therein. I know how and where the oppoſition began, 'and the manner it has been conducted, even to the writing the 'report of the committee of the late houſe of Aſſembly. And 'the perſons concerned in this oppoſition have for ten years paſt 'known me too well to believe that I am governed by ſelf-in- 'tereſted motives.'

Here is a fair and open opportunity given to any man, either to charge me with it, or inform himſelf reſpecting it.

The pamphlet on the affair of the bank, under the ſignature of *Common Senſe*, was publiſhed on the firſt day of the meeting of the preſent ſitting of the Houſe, nearly ſix weeks ago. If the arguments uſed in that pamphlet, in ſupport of a public bank as beneficial to the ſtate could have been refuted, or the facts or matters ſtated therein contradicted, it ought to have been done. It is a public queſtion, a ſubject that concerns the intereſt of every man in the ſtate, and any lights that could have been thrown thereon, either by thoſe who were for, or thoſe who were againſt ſuch an inſtitution, would have been acceptable to the public. No ſubject of debate that has been agitated before the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, ever drew ſuch crouded audiences as attended the Houſe during the four days the debate laſted. And it was very eaſy to diſcover from the countenance of the people, that the debate has illuminated their minds, though it has been loſt upon the oppoſing party in the Houſe.

But inſtead of anſwering the pamphlet, or inſtead of making the charge I publicly invited, or obtaining the information I offered, the member from Fayette county, who can be at no loſs to know my ſuſpicions of his integrity on this buſineſs, which I ſhall in my ſubſequent publication lay before the public, gets up in his place, impertinently introduces the pamphlet to the Houſe, and calls the writer of it "an unprincipled author, whoſe pen is lett out for hire."

Reſpect to the repreſentative body of a free people, however wrong ſome of them, in my opinion, may be on this ſubject; the decency proper to be obſerved in ſuch a place, and on ſuch an occaſion, and the manners due to a numerous and reſpectable audience, reſtrained me to ſilence, or I ſhould have been juſtified in riſing and contradicting him by the moſt plain and unequivocal word the Engliſh language can expreſs.

I appeal to the honor, the feelings of any perſon, let his opinion reſpecting the inſtitution of a bank be what it may, whether there can be a greater inſtance of meanneſs, and depravity, or a greater proſtitution of legiſlative privilege, than, for a man, ſheltered under the ſanctioned authority of a repreſentative, and ſpeaking in his place, to make uſe of that opportunity to abuſe private characters: for though the name was not mentioned, the perſon alluded to was ſufficiently underſtood.

A perfect unlimited freedom of ſpeech muſt be allowed in legiſlative debates; and that liberty includes every other the tongue is capable of, if a man is baſe enough to uſe it. Had he charged an individual with breaking open a houſe, or robbing on the highway, or had he declared that the circumſtances of any private man were on the point of bankruptcy and thereby ruined his credit and his family, he might be called to order by the Speaker or any of the members, but this is all. The privilege of the Houſe protects him. There is no law can lay hold of him. This then, being the ſituation of a member, reſtrained by no checks but the ſenſe of honor and the force of principle, none who eſteemed his own character would exceed the bounds.

From conduct like this the oppoſition to the bank can derive no reputation; and the ſuſpicion will naturally ſpread, that where ſuch methods are uſed, ſomething bad muſt be at the bottom. But if Mr. Smilie choſe to make ſuch an attack, why did he not do it in the firſt day's debate? I could then have anſwered him as I now do, the next day, or if he had made it on the ſecond day, I could have anſwered him on the third, or if on the third I could have anſwered him on the laſt day; but he reſerved himſelf till juſt before the vote was taken, and when it could not be contradicted, for reaſons too obvious to be mentioned.

In the debate of Friday evening a member from the city mentioned one of the cauſes of the oppoſition to the bank, and connected it with an alluſion which, probably, related to Mr. Smilie. As I am acquainted with with the circumſtance, I ſhall lay it before the public, and they will then judge of Mr. Smilie's political honeſty in this buſineſs, and have a better inſight into the oppoſition than they have yet had.

Laſt year the vote for taking away the charter of the bank was upwards of 50 to 12. The vote laſt Saturday for reſtoring it with an additional clauſe, was 30 to 39. Mr. Clymer, though ſtrongly in ſupport of the bank, voted againſt it in this queſtion, becauſe he was againſt the additional clauſe. If his vote had been for it, the numbers would have ſtood 31 to 38.---conſequently four more votes would have re-eſtabliſhed the bank, and reſtored its full uſefulneſs again to the country.

In the preſent Houſe are twenty-four members who were members of the late Houſe, and who voted for taking away the charter; yet with this number of clogged votes, the queſtion for reeſtabliſhing had nearly been carried. On the queſtion for reſtoring the charter, without the additional clauſe, the majority againſt it was thirteen.

By this ſtate of the buſineſs in the Houſe, and the great change of ſentiments that is ſpreading through both the city and country, it is viſible, that the people are recovering from the deluſion and bubble of the laſt year.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1786.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet at the Univerſity next Friday evening, at ſix o'clock.

April 1. ROBERT PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

¶§¶ The Managers of the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY give notice, that the Diſpenſary will be opened on Weeneſday, the 12th inſtant, in Strawberry-alley.

††† The Piece, ſigned, *A Freend to equal Liberty*, came to hand too late to be inſerted this Week.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to take notice, that their annual election for twelve Managers and a treaſurer, will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

March 31, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, either out and out, or on an eaſy yearly ground rent, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,

SEVERAL Lots of Ground, ſituate in the town of NEW-PHILADELPHIA, lately laid out by the ſaid ſubſcriber, adjoining the town of Harriſburgh, in Dauphin county, on the river Suſquehanna. The ſaid lots command a beautiful proſpect of the ſaid river, on a high and healthy ſpot, and in a plentiful country, well calculated for trade, which is daily increaſing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. George Cooper, the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in this city, or to the proprietor living in ſaid town,

Plans of the above town to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at Mr. Cooper's, and at the proprietor's. ADAM EKERT.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1786. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A two ſtory Frame Houſe, Frame kitchen, and a new Frame ſtable, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging; ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet (between Spruce and Lombard-ſtreets, and oppoſite to St. Peter's church) 22 feet, and in depth on the ſouth ſide of Cheſter (or Stamper's) alley 66 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; on the ſouth by ground of Abſalom Jones &c. Said place has been for ſome time paſt (and now is) occupied as a public houſe of entertainment; ſubject to £ per annum, and ſold as the property of John Macklin, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A new three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing about 16 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and in length or depth 60 feet: bounded eaſtwardly by ground of Joſeph Wetherill, on the north and ſouth by ground of John Pile, and weſtwardly by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £ per annum: taken in execution, and ſold as the property of John Levins, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of April inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A new two ſtory Frame Houſe, with a new Frame Back Building, and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on ſad Shippen ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground now belonging to the heirs of William Drewry, deceaſed, &c. Taken in execution and ſold as the property of Margaret Laghan, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 1ſt, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on SATURDAY the 15th inſt. at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two contiguous Tracts, Pieces, or Parcels of Land; ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and on both ſides of the road to Oxford church, containing, together, about 22 acres; bounded by lands of Joſeph Harper, Robert Adams, John Aitkins, and by the aforeſaid two roads: whereon are erected, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, frame ſtables, ſheds, and other valuable improvements, and is now occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the ſign of the *Seven Stars*; the ſituation is healthy, and pleaſant for a gentleman's country ſeat, or public buſineſs, being about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Leonard Kreamer, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, A dark brown Mare, near 15 hands high, ſix years old this ſpring, trots and paces, is ſhod before, has neither brand nor any natural mark. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL REA.

March 29, 1786. ¶

To be SLOD by public Vendue,

On the 20th inſt. at the BELL INN, in Kingſeſſing, purſuant to the laſt will of Margaret Wilſon, deceaſed,

A LOT of Marſh Meadow, ſituate in Kingſeſſing aforeſaid, bounded by Church creek, Barr creek, and lands of Robert Towers and Iſaac Hibberd, jun. containing about 10 acres. Alſo a Lot of upland in the ſaid township, bounded by the road leading to Tinicum lands, belonging to the heirs of Andrew Cox, and others; a ſmall tenement is erected thereon, and a conſiderable number of apple trees planted. The ſale will begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the terms of ſale will be made known. ‡ JOHN GRANTHAM, Executor.

April 3, 1786.

State Lottery Tickets

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of September laſt, two ſtray Creatures, viz. one a red and white COW, with a bell on; the other a black and white HEIFER, about three years old; they both have ear-marks. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. † SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL thoſe valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, ſituated in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. Furnace now in blaſt, and will caſt eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the ſame new laſt ſummer; together with a ſett of new ſtove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the moſt of the works being new laſt fall;---and for the conveniency of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, diſtant one mile from the ſaid works. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are ſituated in a very plentiful part of the country, only ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame, thoſe, with other advantages, renders it one of the moſt deſirable purchaſes of the kind. The works are exceedingly well ſupplied by never-failing ſtreams of water; a large body of iron ore ſo near the works, that the teams haul conſtantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, alſo a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the ſame; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen ſhillings per ton. For further particulars apply at ſaid works, to

¶ 6 w. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,
February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

THE ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory at the Draw-bridge, manufactures and ſells, at Wholeſale and Retail, the different qualities of MUSTARD. He will take Muſtard-ſeed in exchange, or give for it 32*ſ.* per buſhel, or 1*ſ.* per quart, dry meaſure. The ſame prices will be given by any of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.

ISRAEL WHELEN, WHARTON AND EDWARDS, EZRA JONES, LEONARD DORSEY, AMOS WICKERSHAM, FISHER & ROBERTS, Philadelphia--- And HESTON & CARPENTER, Cooper's Ferry. JOSEPH FEW.

Philadelphia, December 13th. t.b.c.t.f.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM WEST, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances by the firſt day of May next, to Meſſrs. Francis and John Weſt, merchants, in this city, who are properly authoriſed by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the above mentioned eſtate, to receive the ſame, and give regular diſcharges; and they do hereby notify the ſeveral perſons indebted as aforeſaid, that unleſs their accounts are fully paid off at the time above mentioned, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered by law.

A valuable tract of woodland, containing 45 acres, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, near John Wentz's tavern, will be ſold in lots, at public vendue, on the 25th of March next, at the aforementioned tavern, where the plan may be ſeen. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe the whole before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN NIXON,
therf. JOHN DONNALDSON,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM.

American bliſtered STEEL,

Warranted equal in quality to the beſt ſteel imported from England, to be ſold for the very low price of Fifty Pounds per ton, by J. NANCARROW and W. MATLACK, under the firm of NANCARROW and MATLACK, at John Helling's ſtores on Stamper's wharff, and in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; by Greenfield and Humphreys, on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff; by Caſper Singer and Sons, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; at Benjamin Davies's, ironmonger, in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; and at Michael Gunkle's ſtore, the north-eaſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets.

THE great encouragement the ſaid John Nancarrow has heretofore met with by the large quantities of ſteel he has made at Philadelphia and Trenton, previous to, and during the war, has induced the ſaid Nancarrow and Matlack to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they intend carrying on the ſteel trade in a very extenſive manner, and that no pains ſhall be ſpared to render their ſteel worthy of the character given it; their proceſs being in all reſpects the ſame as that of the moſt celebrated manufactories in Great-Britain. Philadelphia, 11th Month 30th, 1785. cf.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store, in Front-ſtreet (weſt ſide) ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, has by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt rates,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, } Wines,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt India rum,
Philadelphia and New England rum,
Plain brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Cherry ditto,
Gin in caſks and caſes,
Shrub which makes very fine punch with only the addition of water,
Cinnamon water,
Aniſeed ditto,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Pepper mint ditto,
All fours ditto,
Spirits of wine,
Fine flavoured rum and wine colouring.

N. B. Good allowance is made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.
Philadelphia, October 19, 1785. 3 m.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates*, at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *ſome of which are much finer than uſual*:--Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

A MILLER wanted on Hire.

An honeſt, induſtrious man (without a family) who underſtands his buſineſs well, and is capable of acting as a Foreman, in a mill which is fully employed on merchants work, ten miles diſtant from Philadelphia, where he will have three or four hands under him; he muſt take upon himſelf all the care of the buſineſs in the abſence of his employer; and ſhould therefore be capable of making entries in a common day book, as well as receiving and paying ſmall ſums of money. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety; without which no application need be made. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS & SONS, or ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack-mills, near the ten mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road. Phil. Feb. 28. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 163 acres of land, lying on the banks of Ancocas creek, in the townſhip of Wellingborough, county of Burlington, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Burlington; there is on ſaid plantation, a good two ſtory brick houſe, 20 feet by 30, a log kitchen, and pump at the door, a commodious frame barn, a bearing orchard of about 6 acres, about 16 acres of meadow, a proportional part of the land cleared, and a conſiderable part of the fencing cedar. The terms are, half the money down, the remainder, on giving ſecurity, very eaſy. The price is 700l. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Burlington, who can procure a clear and ample title for the above deſcribed premiſes. § WILLIAM COOPER.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam,*

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lowman, Eſq; at New York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. bonaniſt. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber (living about 3 miles from Lancaſter, on the road to Philadelphia,) by an unknown woman, on the 15th day of January laſt, a black HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark that appears; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by

Feb. 13, 1786. ¶ JACOB LANDIS.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Living in Mahoning townſhip, Northumberland county, 14 miles from Northumberland, near the great road leading from Northumberland town to Wyoming,

A TRACT or Piece of deeded land, containing 265 acres; there is on ſaid land a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, and about 30 or 40 acres of clear land, four whereof meadow, and 20 more may be made. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. Feb. 23. 1786. † GARRET BARRY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, not to purchaſe any roots, ſhrubs nor trees of any kind of the widow Young, at the place in Kingſeſs, near Schuylkill, where ſhe now lives on, as they are not hers. Any perſon purchaſing any of ſaid things after date hereof, will be accountable for ſuch to the right owners, and will be dealt with according to law; in behalf of the Executors of the eſtate of William Young, ſenior, deceaſed. ¶ MAXIMILIAN LEECH.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spaniſh Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

BRUSHES

Made and ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

ROBERT COE,

In Strawberry-Alley, next door below the Bull's head, where he has for ſale,

A GENERAL aſſortment of country made and imported houſe bruſhes, and ſuch as are for ſhipping uſe, alſo thoſe uſed by the different tradeſmen, ſuch as painters, hatters, tanners, weavers, braſsfounders, ſilverſmiths &c. likewiſe black ball and ſhaving boxes; a reaſonable allowance is made to ſuch as buy by the dozen or larger quantity. Orders from country ſtore-keepers attended to with care and diſpatch. The market price given for hogs briſtles and horſe tails.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to ſaid buſineſs; none but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply. ¶

WHEREAS a certain Leonard Diller hath obtained a note from me the ſubſcriber, dated the 3d December, 1785, for the payment of thirteen pounds on the firſt day of May then next. And whereas I have not received any conſideration for ſaid note from the aforeſaid Leonard Diller: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame.

Lancaſter, Feb. 8. 1786. ¶ VALENTINE RANK.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets; the lot 26 feet front, and 196 feet deep. Alſo, a plantation, ſituate in Germantown, containing 32 acres, more or leſs, 6 acres of meadow, which may be well watered, 6 acres of orchard containing both ſummer and winter apples, with a good houſe, ſtore and barn. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above premiſes, may be further informed by applying to Peter Buckius, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Black Eagle, or to William Piper, next door to the Red-Lion, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE valuable mills in Allen-town, containing two pair of ſtones, one of which is an excellent pair of burs, with two reels in the merchant box, two ditto, one for country work and one for corn, with an excellent kiln for drying corn for exportation, two good dwelling houſes, ſpring-houſe, barn and out houſes, with thirty-five acres of land, fourteen acres of which is excellent meadow, all joining the above premiſes, with ſeven acres of woodland within two miles of the ſame; the above premiſes are in an excellent part of the country for merchant and country work, and all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and the payment will be made eaſy, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. PETER IMLAY.

Allen-town, New-Jerſey, Feb. 13, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, about 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two and an half from the county town, conſiſting of 100 acres, 20 of which are woodland, 14 moſt excellent watered meadow, and the remainder arable land; the whole under good fence. The improvements are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 4l. For terms, apply to Col. Thomas Craig, on the Reading road, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. THOMAS L. MOORE.

Darby, Cheſter county, Second month 6th, 1786.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing within the ſubſcriber's incloſure, a bay MARE, 14 hands high, has neither brand or natural marks, ſuppoſed about 9 years old. The owner is deſired to apply to me in Darby, take his mare, and pay the charges. ¶ JOSIAH BUNTING.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH RUSH, late Coroner of this city and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted. Attendance will be given at his late dwelling, the ſign of the Red Lion, by MARY RUSH, Executrix,
¶ GEORGE INGELS, Executor.

WANTED at the Delaware Wokrs,

A Number of regularly bred nailors, to be employed in a Nail Factory: Wanted alſo, a number of boys, of eleven years of age and upwards, as apprentices, to be bred to the nailing buſineſs: Such boys will be properly maintained, will be taught to read, write and cypher, and at the end of their apprenticeſhip will receive the uſual freedom dues, and alſo twenty dollars in ſpecie. For more particular information, apply to Mr. William Young, at the works, Mr. John Litle, in Philadelphia, at Mr. Richard Humphreys's, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, James Moore, Eſq; in Cheſter county, or Mr. Thomas Haſtings, at cooper's ferry. JOHN LITLE, & Co.

February 16th, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a houſe of the ſame value in this city,

AN Eſtate of one thouſand and thirty-eight acres of LAND, in what is called the Quaker Settlement, which is eſteemed the beſt neighbourhood and grazing land in Suſſex county, Weſt New-Jerſey. It lies about four miles above Hacket's-town, on the great road to Suſſex Court-houſe, and twelve miles from the Delaware. There are two ſettlements on this tract: one on the great meadows on Pequaeſſe river, containing at leaſt 150 or 160 acres of the meadow (which having ſcarcely any wood or underwood may be reduced by little more than ditching) together with a log-houſe, orchard, and about 70 or 80 acres of cleared limeſtone arable upland. The other ſettlement on this tract is ſmaller, having a houſe and about 30 acres of cleared arable upland, and 15 acres of good meadow, which is chiefly mowable, and near as much more may be made. This ſettlement lies on the road from Hacket's-town to the Court-houſe, and has been occupied as a tavern, for which it is a good ſtand. This part of the tract alſo takes in a corner of a fine lake, which covers upwards of 50 acres of ground, and abounds with pike, ſun fiſh, red perch and trout. The lake vents itſelf by a mill-ſtream, which eventually falls into the Delaware through other larger ſtreams. The reſt of the tract is chiefly rough woodland, ſufficient for burning any quantity of lime-ſtone for the farms. There is in the neighbourhood a very extenſive range for cattle and ſtock of all kinds. For terms, and a view of the plan of the premiſes, apply to JOHN D. COXE, Counſellor at law, Front-ſtreet, or COXE and FRAZIER. ¶ 4 w.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1786.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS I intend to begin and continue a ſeries of publications on the uſefulneſs of a public bank, to the trade, commerce and agriculture of the ſtate, and as it is proper that a man's motives on public affairs ſhould be known, I ſhall, in this publication endeavour, as conciſely as I can, to bring into one view, ſuch parts of my own conduct, as relate thereto.—In doing this, certain parts of Mr. Smilie's conduct will neceſſarily make their appearance.

As to the improper uſe which that member made of the privilege of ſpeech in the houſe, of ſtiling me an unprincipled author, he is welcome to it, and I give him my conſent to repeat it as often as he pleaſes and where ever he chuſes. I ſhall make a few remarks on this part of the ſubject, and then proceed to more material matter.

While thoſe members of the houſe who ſtile themſelves conſtitutionaliſts, as well as thoſe who act as the leaders of that party, appeared to me to purſue right meaſures and proceed on right principles, they had what aſſiſtance it was in my power to give them.

In the winter of 1778, a very ſtrong oppoſition was made to the *form* of the conſtitution. As the conſtitution was then on an experiment, and the enemy in full force in the country, the oppoſition was injudicious. To this may be added another reaſon, which is, that the conſtitution, by having only a ſingle houſe, was the beſt calculated form of civi government that could be deviſed for carrying on the war; becauſe the ſimplicity of its ſtructure admitted of diſpatch, and diſpenſed with deliberation. But that which was then its bleſſing is now its curſe. Things are done too raſhly.

As the oppoſition was becoming formidable, the perſons then in office and power, or thoſe who hoped or expected to be ſo, became ſomewhat ſeriouſly alarmed, and they applied very ſolicitouſly to me to help them. I did ſo, and the ſervice was gratis; and ſo has been every other which they have had from me, from that day to the preſent hour; and they might ſtill have had it, and on the ſame terms, had they purſued juſt and wiſe meaſures of government, and an honeſt ſyſtem of politics.—The ſervice here alluded to is in a number of publications, entitled "A Serious Addreſs to the People of Pennſylvania on the Preſent State of their Affairs." Before the appearance of thoſe publications, the newſpapers were filled with pieces in oppoſition to the conſtitution; none appeared afterwards, it is therefore reaſonable to conclude they had ſome effect.—The conſtitutionaliſts got full poſſeſſion of the government—they enjoyed their places and offices, and here the matter ended.

When the war ceaſed, there were thoſe of all parties, as well of this ſtate as of other ſtates, who thought it unreaſonable, as well as diſhonorable to the country, to ſuffer the ſervice of a man who had been a volunteer in its cauſe for ſo many years, to paſs off unacknowledged. The principal mover in this buſineſs was the commander in chief. The ſtate of New-York (being the place where the war ended) made the firſt ſtep, and I mention it with a juſt ſenſe of the generoſity and gentility of their conduct.

The laſt time general Waſhington was in Philadelphia, he engaged the late preſident, Mr. Dickinſon, to move the ſame matter in this ſtate, which engagement that gentleman very honorably and friendly fulfilled, and the ſupreme executive council unanimouſly concurred with him in recommending it to the conſideration of the aſſembly.

In this manner it came before the houſe, and at a time when thoſe who *ſtile* themſelves conſtitutionaliſts (for they are not ſo in principle) were by a turn of elections reinſtated in the power they had loſt for two or three years before. I mean the late houſe of aſſembly.

The matter reſpecting myſelf, on the recommendation of council, was before them at the very time they began their attack on the bank. It is therefore inconſiſtent, and even abſurd, to ſuppoſe, that I could have any ſelf-intereſted motives in oppoſing that attack, when they were on the point of deciding on a matter that immediately concerned my intereſt. Therefore my oppoſition to their politics at that critical time muſt be placed to other motives.

The recommendation of council reſpecting me was, in one of the ſtages of it, brought on in the houſe, a ſhort time before the attack on the bank broke out. I ſhall place Mr. Smilie's declaration in the houſe at that time, againſt what he ſaid in the ſame houſe a few days ago, and the event will probably be, that people will believe neither what he then ſaid, nor what he now ſays.

Mr. Smilie then ſaid, that "excepting general Waſhington, there was not a more diſintereſted patriot in America, than Mr. Paine," he now ſays, that "Mr. Paine is an unprincipled author, whoſe pen is let out for hire."——Thus you ſee my trumpeter can blow all ſorts of tunes. And I am very ſorry that ſuch a high encomium as he has given me ſhould ſtand upon ſuch looſe authority as himſelf. But the "balance" in this caſe is, that what I ſuffer by his praiſe, is made up to me by his cenſure. †

† *Mr. Smilie, who loves to talk about what he does not underſtand, is always expoſing his want of knowledge, on haranguing about the balance of trade.*

But to return to my point.—As it could not be intereſt that induced me to oppoſe their attack on the bank at the time here alluded to, it is proper I ſhould declare what the motive was.

It was friendſhip to them. I ſaw very clearly they were going to deſtroy themſelves by a raſh, mad, unjuſt, tyrannical proceeding, and that they might not, I endeavoured in the moſt preſſing and friendly manner to remonſtrate with them, to point out the conſequence, and caution them againſt it.

For this purpoſe, and with this deſign, I had repeated converſations with Mr. Smilie on the ſubject, as he appeared to make himſelf one of the moſt violent in the buſineſs. Not a ſoul belonging to the bank, or that had the leaſt connection with it, or any other perſon, knew what I was then doing.—For as it was from motives of friendſhip that I then ſpoke, I kept it to myſelf, and it went no further than from me to them.

But Mr. Smilie is not the only one that I urged the ſame matters to. And I will here take the liberty (I hope I ſhall be pardoned in it) in mentioning the name of a gentleman whoſe friendſhip and acquaintance I have always eſteemed and wiſh to preſerve. Colonel J. B. Smith.

As I knew he had a general acquaintance with the perſons concerned in the oppoſition, there was ſcarcely a day paſſed, while the matter was before the houſe laſt year, that I did not go to him and in the ſtrongeſt and ſincereſt terms I could uſe, endeavour to impreſs him with the danger his friends were running into. That they would ruin the whole intereſt of the conſtitutional party by it. That the proceeding was ſo arbitrary and unjuſt, ſo deſpotic and tyrannical, that no body of men who went on ſuch grounds, could ſupport themſelves or be ſupported in it. That the event would not only be the total overthrow of the conſtitutional party in the ſtate, among whom were many that I ſincerely eſteemed but that it would overſet the conſtitution: becauſe it could not fail to create an apprehenſion which would grow into a belief, that a ſingle legiſlature, by having it in its power to act with ſuch inſtant raſhneſs, and without reſtraint, was a form of government that might be as dangerous to liberty, as a ſingle perſon.

I expreſſed many of the ſame arguments to the then ſpeaker, and it always appeared to me, from their manner of converſation on the ſubject, that there was ſomething in the conduct and principles of the late houſe they did not approve, and ſtrongly implied a wiſh that the matter had not been ſo raſhly gone into.

But it is the fate of friendſhip, that where it is not accepted it is ſure to offend. I do not apply this to the two laſt mentioned gentlemen; I ſhould be unjuſt to them if I did. The matter, however, reſpecting myſelf in the houſe, went heavily on, after my ſentiments on the attack on the bank were known. The acknowledgement the houſe made to me was not equal to the money I had relinquiſhed to the ſtate, excluſive of the ſervice. The acknowledgement was connected with a propoſition to renew the matter at a future day, and in this manner it now ſtands before the preſent houſe, there being at this time a committee on the buſineſs. Therefore I can have no intereſt in acting as I now do in oppoſition to a majority of the houſe, and it muſt be equally as clear that I am acting diſintereſtedly.

As the bill for aboliſhing the charter of the bank lay over till the laſt meeting of the late houſe, there was a probability the houſe would ſee its error, and reject what it had ſo raſhly began. I therefore publiſhed nothing on the ſubject, during that time.

On my return to Philadelphia, in the winter, I found that experience had, in ſome meaſure, effected what reaſon and the right of things could not. Many who had been clamorous againſt the bank began to queſtion the legality of the meaſure, and to apprehend ill effects from it.

The ſtockholders of the bank reſolved to commence a ſuit; but the wound given to the faith of the ſtate, together with the arbitrary principles on which the late houſe acted, were matters that concerned the people. They therefore brought *their* complaints before the preſent houſe from different parts of the ſtate by memorial. Thoſe memorials exhibit a charge of delinquency againſt the late houſe and call on the preſent houſe to redreſs the injury by undoing an unjuſt act. This is the ground the memorials go on. But it happens in this caſe that the matter of right is interwoven with a matter of intereſt. All the ſettled parts of Pennſylvania which carry on trade with the city and draw from thence returns of money by the ſale of their produce, felt their intereſt hurt as well as their rights invaded. The attack on the bank operated as an attack on their pockets as well as on their principles. The city felt the ſame injury, and therefore they joined from a twofold motive in a demand of juſtice.

All this while the originating moving cauſe of the oppoſition to the bank remained a ſecret. Clamor filled the place of reaſon and argument. Influence, monopoly and danger, were held out to the people, and the miſ-led multitude caught the bait.

But notwithſtanding all this cry of influence, this clamor of monopoly, it is influence and monopoly that have produced the attack on the bank. There are certain men in Philadelphia, whether friends or otherwiſe to the revolution matters not, *they are moneied men*. Theſe men view a public bank as ſtanding in the way of their private intereſt. Their wealth is not of ſo much value to them as it would be if the bank was demoliſhed, and therefore they ſay *down with the bank*. To accompliſh this point, ſo agreeable to their wiſhes, and advantageous to their wealth, they have been working through the ignorance of the late houſe in matters of commerce, and the nature of banks, and on the prejudices of others as leaders of that party, to demoliſh the bank. It might be error in the former, but it is wilful miſchief in the latter; and as miſchief is not leſſened by the apology of error, nor encreaſed by the criminality of deſign, therefore thoſe who ſacrificed to duplicity, or thoſe who ſacrificed to prejudice, are, as to matters of public truſt, alike the objects of public reprobation.

As one of the gentlemen who oppoſe the bank, as ſtanding in the way of his private intereſt, has not made any great ſecret of his reaſons, there can be no impropriety in making him and his reaſons public

The gentleman I here mean is Mr. George Emlen. However worthy or reſpectable a man may be in private life, yet when he from ſelf-intereſted motives privately oppoſes a public inſtitution, or gets others to do it, becauſe it puts the credit of an honeſt, induſtrious tradeſman, juſt and punctual in his dealings, though not ſo rich as himſelf, on a level with his wealth, it is but fair thoſe reaſons ſhould be public.

The reaſons Mr. Emlen has given for not ſigning the memorial lately preſented to the houſe, and for his oppoſition to the bank, are, "that while the bank ſtands a monied man has no chance—that his money is not ſo valuable to him now as it would be then—that if the bank was demoliſhed he could buy country produce for exportation cheaper."—If theſe are juſt reaſons for demoliſhing the bank, let it be demoliſhed—if they are popular reaſons let them have their effect. But at any rate let them be known that they may be judged of.

Theſe being Mr. Emlen's reaſons for demoliſhing the bank, can any thing be more inconſiſtent and ſuſpicious than that the members of aſſembly who have, all this while, been holding out to their country conſtituents that the bank is injurious to the farmer and the middling ſort of people, can, may, any thing be more inconſiſtent than to ſee men of ſuch contrary declarations acting in concert to deſtroy the bank.

This is the age of negociation, compromiſe and coalition: but here is one that for wiſdom or folly, exceeds them all. The coalition of lord North and Charles Fox is innocent childiſhneſs compared to this. How powerfully muſt Mr. Emlen's reaſons operate on the *worthy* loquacious member from Fayette county. How ſtrong muſt be his conviction that the bank is injurious to the farmer, when Mr. Emlen aſſures him that were it not for the bank he could buy the farmer's produce for leſs money.

When I found that this coalition had taken place, and that Mr. Emlen was the friend of Mr. Smilie, and Mr. Smilie of Mr. Emlen, and that the entertainment of his table was open to the oppoſing members to the bank, I could not but be ſtruck at the ſtrangeneſs of the connection, and that Mr. Smilie might not be ignorant that he was made a dupe of, or ſubject himſelf to worſe ſuſpicions, I informed a friend of his, Dr. Hutchinſon, of it, and deſired him to communicate Mr. Emlen's reaſons for oppoſing the bank to Mr. Smilie. This is at leaſt three weeks ago.

Having now ſtated to the public the circumſtance I alluded to in my former piece, I ſhall reſerve the continuation of the ſubject to a future paper.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 6.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Northampton (near the town of Mount-holly) in the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 14th of March, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES ELLIOT, (a baker by trade) about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has long black hair and ſometimes wears it tied, he is of a ſouriſh countenance, freſh coloured, with light eyes; had on and took with him a ſuit of yellow jean cloaths ſomething faded, a greyiſh coloured great coat with a corduroy cape, a new caſtor hat, with a middle ſize brim, bound with velvet, a pair of boots ſomewhat worn and have both been torn above the counter acroſs the ſeam, and ſtitched up again, a pair of neats leather ſhoes half worn, with a pair of plain plated buckles, one of the anchors twiſted out of its proper ſhape, he alſo took with him a razor, razor-ſtrap and caſe, ſtrap and caſe numbered, and on the laſt ſide of the caſe is the maker's name John Linch, and the two firſt letters of the ſubſcriber's name, the latter with paler ink than the former, he took with him ſundry cloaths hardly known, and probably he will diſpoſe of ſome of them for money, as he has none to my knowledge. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN COOPER §

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is in company with George and William Thomas, who are Engliſhmen, and follow ditching.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

The next point is the abridgement of the time of voting.

BEFORE this act, the time was not limited. The poll remained open as long as any qualified perſon offered himſelf to vote. If trifling inconveniencies ſometimes enſued, if a few boys threw up the duſt, or a little tumult was occaſioned by the impulſes of accidental inebriety, the ſecurity to every qualified individual was juſtly thought ſufficient to counterbalance exceſſes, from which little danger was to be feared. Nor, on the other hand, was much to be apprehended from the efforts of deſigning men through this channel. In ſome caſes, perhaps, the poll might be unreaſonably protracted; but no combat with time being neceſſary, the ſcrutiny was as attentively managed. There was leiſure for the voter to prove his qualification, leiſure for the inſpector to examine his proofs and detect his impoſition, leiſure to diſcover whether he had diſhoneſtly employed the former part of the day in voting at another place, or had been detained by accidents, which ought not to ſubject him to the forfeiture of his birthright for the current year. Thus juſtice was done to thoſe ſacred principles on which civil ſociety is erected. The right of chooſing his deputy was not withheld from the citizen, if he chanced to overſtay the term of a few hours after the poll was opened. If he ſtaid unreaſonably long, it amounted to evidence of his conſent to relinquiſh the right for that time. But it is too obvious to require argument, that the interruption of theſe rights, if not voluntary, is in general unlawful.

In ſome great caſes, ſay the profound inveſtigators of public law, in the hours of imminent danger to the ſtate, when no other means of oppoſition or eſcape appear, it may be lawful to encroach upon the ſafe-guards of the ſubject, and to violate the conſtitution for a time, in order to render it more beautiful and admirable forever. By thus reſtraining the lawfulneſs of ſuch encroachments to the caſes of unfrequent urgency, the dignity, no leſs than the duration, of freedom is ſecured. But our late aſſembly, without pretending to be impelled by occaſions of adequate neceſſity, have invaded the hallowed precincts of liberty, as if it were merely to find themſelves employment. Seeing nothing better to deſtroy, they have, like parricides, laid their hands upon the cauſe of their own elevation, and having been returned by an unexpected viciſſitude as the choice of a free and deliberate election, they have determined to be the laſt of their kind, and by converting elections into ſcenes of difficulty, hurry and deceit, to render them doubtful and uncertain forever.

For this meaſure, which of itſelf might require the ſolemnity of a ſeparate act and the deliberation of a whole year, ſome introduction or apology might well be thought neceſſary; but having ſet forth the general allegations in the preamble, which I mentioned in a former paper, this clauſe is introduced without a ſingle mark of preparation or diſtinction.

To do full juſtice, however, to thoſe who have not done it to others, and to open every ſource of apology for men who diſdain to vindicate themſelves, let us calmly and carefully examine whatever that aſſembly might have given as reaſons for the act. Communing with each other at the Indian Sachem or the Blue Leopard ---and here let me be ſerious, for I tread on hallowed ground--- the faithful few, after mutual confeſſions of the laudable motives I mentioned in my laſt, might have ſtrung together, not without difficulty, ſome ſuch ſorry arguments as the following:

An election, they might ſay, may be protracted too long, which would, 1ſt, coſt ſome money; 2dly, weary the judges, inſpectors and clerks; 3dly, occaſion remiſſneſs in the judges, &c. 4thly, pruduce riots in the ſtreets. To all which it would have been eaſy to return the following anſwer:---

That, compared with the magnitude of the injury done to the conſtitution, theſe reaſons are extremely frivolous. The additional expence is no more worthy of regulating an object ſo important, than a ſubſcription to the expence of ſending back the tea ſhips in 1773 ſhould have been allowed to induce us to admit them; but that at any rate the additional expence could not have exceeded a few pounds in each county, and it would be a poor conſolation to remind him, whom age, infirmity or accident had diſabled from ſtruggling through the throng, not much leſs eager though much more vigorous than the crowd at the pool of Betheſda, of which we have the account in St. Luke, that he would have a ſhilling leſs to pay for it at the end of the year. If the legiſlature was ſo careful of the eaſe of the judges and inſpectors, double ſetts to relieve each other might have been provided; but by the new mode a degree of labor is laid upon the judges, which at the laſt election in Philadelphia the moſt vigorous conſtitution could ſcarcely ſupport. There is a ſtory in Livy of a maid, who, having betrayed to the Romans a town which they were beſieging, afterwards claimed the reward of her treachery, and being led into the Forum, the ſoldiers bucklers, which they pretended ſhe had agreed for, were thrown upon her in ſuch heaps as to preſs her to death with their weight. One would imagine the aſſembly had this ſort of recompence in view, when we ſee them heaping employment on the judge of election, whom they both enable and encourage to betray the rights of the electors, till they almoſt preſs him to death with their favours.

But admitting what is ſurely contrary to reaſon, that giving leiſure to the judges, &c. to refreſh themſelves would encreaſe their fatigue, much leſs danger is to be expected from the remiſſneſs which might ariſe from that fatigue, than from the precipitancy with which the votes would be received, when thruſt upon the inſpector by the tremulous and haſty hands of his fellow citizens, entangled in a dangerous and impatient croud, under the ſolemn admonitions of the State-houſe clock.

In adopting a reaſonable plan for preventing diſorderly people from committing riots, the aſſembly would have been ſure to meet with approbation and aſſiſtance; but it is to be proved that the former plan was in its nature productive of them. On the contrary, by continuing the poll while any qualified perſon remained to vote, thoſe who form both the ornament and the ſtrength of a commonwealth, the induſtrious tradeſman or farmer, who, without a wiſh to ſupport any party, continue at their occupations till the cloſe of the day, generally chooſe that time to repair peaceably to the ground, and after delivering their vote according to their conſcience retire, without being either the authors or the objects of tumults; but as it now ſtands, people of this deſcription will naturally ſtrive to be firſt on the ground, in order that they may retire before the value of the remaining moments being enhanced, a ſcene of eagerneſs and competition enſues, which being encreaſed by the cloſe of day, which, while the election continues to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October, will be always near an hour before the poll is cloſed, will afford the moſt favourable opportunity for every ſpecies of outrage.

Having thus examined this point of the new plan on the footing of expediency, let us compare it with the conſtitution.

Unfortunately for the good people of Pennſylvania, there is no legal method of reſtraining the legiſlature to the obſervance of that excellent ſett of principles contained in the bill of rights. To ſubmit to the judicial authority the determination upon the validity of an act of aſſembly, contrary to the conſtitution, would be to render the judges part of the legiſlature; and hence it ariſes, that no conſtitutional mode of relief being provided againſt thoſe inroads which the conſtitution has too frequently ſuffered, we have been accuſtomed to conſider all appeals to it as idle and unſeaſonable, and our laws, by frequently deſerting this eſtabliſhed and ſalutary guide, are in danger of being ſoon conſidered rather as the inſolent memorials of unlimited power, than the luminous beacons of moral juſtice. Yet as the conſtitution, though neglected, is not yet openly derided, as the aſſembly of 1785, while they left the deep and *clowen* veſtiges of their contempt upon many parts of it, made uſe of it occaſionally to ſupport their reproaches of r predeceſſors, it may not diſcover too much bigotry to it, to make a ſhort enquiry whether thoſe ſections which eſtabliſh the right of the freemen of the ſtate to elect their officers on the ſecond Tueſday in October forever, could have been conſulted at the time of paſſing this act. Had it appeared from the terms that the election was to be concluded on that day, the late aſſembly might have believed themſelves conforming to the ſpirit of the paſſage, by rendering the day as ſhort as poſſible. But it was plainly the intention of the authors only, that the election ſhould commence on that day, not that it ſhould be confined to it; and having added no words of limitation themſelves, the aſſembly can have no right to add them. Except the unhappy error of a ſingle legiſlature, which will one day extinguiſh both the race and the remembrance of freemen, every line in the conſtitution breathes a generous and expanded ſpirit, which entitles it to a very different expoſition than that which in this inſtance it has been ſubjected to.

If it is proved that the conſtitution is violated, we need not argue that the common rights of men are invaded, while the general and comprehenſive terms of the former are ſo well calculated to provide for every quarter on which civil liberty may be aſſailed.

To the third point, moſt of thoſe reaſons drawn from the danger and folly of invading great and important privileges, for the ſake of petty improvement and temporary accommodation, may with equal reaſon be applied. Very frequently we ſee the ſanction of precedent ſubſtituted for that of reaſon and juſtice. And men, whoſe intentions are not abſolutely criminal in the outſet, deluded by the inſtances of ſimilar tranſgreſſions of their predeceſſors to endeavour the deſtruction of what they would not otherwiſe have contemplated without reverence. If the late aſſembly had nothing elſe to anſwer for than the uſe which may hereafter be made of the act in queſtion, they would deſerve the reproaches of all good men.

To the writer of theſe obſervations, the confinement of the right of voting to a certain limited time appears to be the moſt inſidious and dangerous part of the act. To argue that by croſſing the boundaries of a townſhip, I have loſt the right of taking a concurrent ſhare in the choice of my annual repreſentatives, is a degree of abſurdity, with which, groſs as it is, this Aſſembly muſt conſent to be marked, unleſs they exculpate themſelves by the confeſſion of the more ambitious enterpriſes, which it is firmly believed they had in view.

In a word. It is known that there are two parties in the ſtate, that there is a third ſett of men perhaps as numerous, who do not belong to either, but being deſtitute of that union and ſtrength to be found in the conſolidation of party, contribute their aſſiſtance occaſionally, and with it generally convey ſucceſs to the one or to the other, as their opinion of the public advantage impels them. To obtain their ſuffrages, it is ſingly neceſſary for either party to act, while in office, fairly and plainly for the benefit of the public. I will not ſay, that while thoſe men who have aſſumed the name of the conſtitutional party were in office they uniformly oppoſed the public good. Their intereſts as a body being inſeparably connected with that of the community, they muſt in general have had that in view: But they have evidently been actuated by an extraordinary degree of ſpleen and reſentment againſt their predeceſſors of the republican ſide, and having gratified thoſe paſſions, ſo diſhonorable to a legiſlature, by the revocation of almoſt all that the preceding aſſemblies had eſtabliſhed, they have proceeded in the ſecond inſtance to ſupply food to their next urgent appetites, the emolument of their own friends and aſſociates.

Theſe two points having been effected with a degree of intemperance and triumph, diſgraceful to themſelves and diſreſpectful to the ſtate, it became a matter of natural apprehenſion to them, that if their re-election was left to the fair and regular deciſion of the general body, whom they had juſtly offended, the oppoſite party would not fail to take advantage of their miſconduct.

Their third object was, therefore, to form a new model for conducting the general elections, in ſuch a manner as to afford every human certainty that the election might be regulated at the diſcretion of the judges, for whoſe appointment by men, a majority of whom they thought devoted to their intereſts, the proper proviſion was made. The effect of this, in the introduction of party ſpirit, is already ſo great, that in ſome counties each party has already fixed on its judges for the next election, and the voices of the juſtices of the quarter ſeſſions are already endeavoured to be ſecured.

In abridging the time of the election, they were heedleſsly carried on by the wanton tide of innovation, without foreſeeing its uſe or its event---they have ſuffered for it as they ought, and their friends lament as the effects of a blunder, what in the days of ſuperſtitious inferences, when the wicked uſed *ſometimes* to periſh by the work of their own hands, would have been received with aſtoniſhment as the pointed retribution of ſuperior intelligence.

The remaining part of the plan was of the greateſt conſequence. Except in large cities, people of particular religious and civil opinions naturally draw near to each other. The whole ſtate is divided into neighbourhoods of republicans and conſtitutionaliſts. The perſons of the third deſcription live intermingled with both. It is reported that the original intention of the leaders of the Houſe was to appropriate, without reference to property or numbers, a member to each diſtrict, and by the artful ſelection and diviſion of the diſtricts, to ſecure their own re election while the form of government continued. But this was ſoon agreed to be too flagrant a violation of common right for the preſent policy. What could be done was done. The intention being to regulate the diſtricts, ſo as to throw the majority of the diſtricts in the power of their friends, from whence a favourable chance might be derived for ſecuring the county at large; and by confining the inhabitants of each diſtrict to vote within it, to derive from the indolence or ſecurity of their opponents no leſs advantage than from the local impediments. Thus if in one of the Cheſter county diſtricts, the current ran irreſiſtibly in favour of the republican candidates, it became probable, that the election within the diſtrict appearing decided long before the legal Tueſday had expired, it would be deemed needleſs by thoſe who had not yet polled to exert themſelves farther againſt adverſaries already defeated, while in other diſtricts the conſtitutionaliſts, at the bottom of the plot, would ſtrain every nerve and exhauſt every ſource to carry the particular diſtrict, in earneſt of the general ſucceſs.

If the majority of the ſtate were of that character, from which the conſtitutionaliſts had little to hope, by confining them to vote in their reſpective counties, another advantage was taken of the particular ſettlements and reſidences of men of known political opinions, which theſe people have accurately ſtudied and fully underſtand. If it were practicable in Pennſylvania to have one general ſtate election, there could be little doubt of the reſult. But the county elections, notwithſtanding the endeavours to apportion the proper number of members, will, perhaps, always ſupply a certain number of men, deſirous to ſupport the ſame plans as the majority of the late Houſe.

By confining every member to vote in his own county, therefore this advantage was continued and enlarged, and the aſſembly, inſtead of being really repreſentatives of the ſtate, for which in their inſtitution they were intended, and which by admitting the freeman to vote wherever he finds himſelf they might be ſtill, as far as is practicable, be conſidered, they were to become a repreſentation of the conſtitutional intereſts only.

It is worthy of remark, that to prepare the way for the plan in its preſent form, and at the ſame time to avoid exciting the general indignation by fully opening the deſign, the *bill*, when publiſhed for conſideration, contained only a reſtraint of the act of voting to thoſe diſtricts where the voter owned a freehold eſtate. He who owned no freehold eſtate was to deliver in his vote only in the precinct in which he reſided. This diſtinction was afterwards taken away; when the act appeared, the reſtraint was general, accompanied with an extraordinary clauſe of introduction, from which one would have expected a plan directly oppoſite to that which enſues. And it may be uſeful for legiſlators to conſider how difficult it is to eſcape abſurdity when they deviate from truth. I would recommend the compariſon of their preamble, which ſtates that "The giving his ſuffrage is, by the conſtitution, conſidered as the *perſonal* privilege of every qualified free-man, and not attached to or dependent upon landed property," with the enacting clauſe, which immediately lays it down, that this perſonal privilege is the privilege only of local limits and a particular diſtrict.

In a word. We have been on the borders of an abſolute and perpetual ſubjection to a ſett of men, whoſe groſs avarice and intemperate ambition cannot well be exceeded, whoſe ignorance of both the rural and commercial intereſts deſerves contempt, while their outrages upon the property of ſome and the privileges of all their conſtituents excite terror and abhorrence. But, though the ſtate in general has yet eſcaped, in particular parts the diviſion of the diſtricts has already produced its baneful effect; there is now very little chance of a fair election in the county of Weſtmoreland.

To reſtore the election to the freedom and purity it poſſeſſed previous to the late act, to regulate the diſtricts upon pure fair and equal principles, without reſtraining the voter to the place of his reſidence, and perhaps to cloſe the election before ſunſet, and open it the following day, till every qualified perſon preſent hath polled, is the intereſt and the duty of the preſent Aſſembly.

From the errors of their predeceſſors they may derive this admonition, that the intereſt of the repreſentative is inſeperable from thoſe of his conſtituents.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL LIBERTY.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1786.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on Monday the firſt of May next, at three o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which *fines* are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid firſt of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. Librarian.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-ſtreet,
Have for Sale, a large and elegant Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe: Alſo Engliſh bottled porter, by the dozen or caſk, of an excellent quality; likewiſe country rum. ‖ 6 w.

SCHOOL MASTER.

A PERSON, properly qualified to teach an Engliſh School in its various branches (having been in the ſcholaſtic line upwards of eight years) would be glad to engage as ſchool maſter, can be well recommended by his employers where he now reſides. Or would be glad to aſſiſt any merchant in the accompting-houſe, or any public office. Enquire of the Printers. †

The Partnerſhip of Quarrier & Hunters,

Coachmakers, being diſſolved,

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to expreſs their gratitude to their Friends and Cuſtomers, in this and the other ſtates, for the generous encouragement they have received, and inform them the buſineſs is ſtill carried on in all its branches, at the ſame place in Market-ſtreet as formerly, by ‖

GEORGE & WILLIAM HUNTER.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's Compting-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

A Drab coloured great coat, of fine coating, without buttons or button holes, and without ſlits behind or at the ſides, has a ſmall cape; a drab coloured ſurtout, of broad cloth, with a ſmall cape; a drab coloured plain coat; a pair of corduroy breeches, without lining, and almoſt new; a drab coloured great coat, much wore, new done up, and of ſuperfine broad cloth, with two large pockets in the inſide.

Any perſon reſtoring theſe articles, ſhall have one Guinea reward, and if the thief is brought to juſtice, another Guinea, paid by

ABEL JAMES.

Philad. Fourth month 1, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weaver, late an officer in the Pennſylvania line, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all who may have any demands againſt him are deſired to bring their accounts in for ſettlement, to

April 8, 1786. AMOS TAYLOR, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A Three ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, with a two ſtory brick Kitchen, and lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Third-ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and Cherry-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the ſaid Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 99 feet, bounded on the north by ground late of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by ground of Andrew Epple, ſubject to the yearly ground-rent of thirteen Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for conditions and terms of ſale, is deſired to apply to Peter Thomſon, conveyancer, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, ſtate of Maryland, about the 20th inſtant, a Negro Fellow called PETER, the property of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, of the ſtate and county aforeſaid. He is about twenty years old, has a very remarkable mouth, which looks as if it had been ſcarified, is very fond of drink, has been accuſtomed to chimney ſweeping, and probably will attempt to paſs for one: he had on when he went away, a ſoldier's coat, of blue and red, his other clothes not known. Whoever will ſecure him in any gaol where the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun.

Talbot county, March 26, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY YERKES, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

April 8, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOUGH, acting Execut.

NEW-YORK, *April* 4.

By the late Engliſh papers we find executions are ſo frequent in London, that it is no uncommon ſight to behold from ten to twenty taken from Newgate in a morning, to ſatiate their ſanguinary laws.

Scarce can their fields, ſuch crowds at Tyburn die,
With hemp the gallows and their fleet ſupply.

April 6. We find by the late Boſton papers, that the great independent ſpirit of chooſing, without compunction, their legiſlative officers, has not depreciated from its natal vigor.

From a Halifax paper of January 8, received yeſterday by Captain James.---Some time ſince the ſchooner Nancy, Captain Gerriſh, arrived here from Boſton, as a Britiſh bottom. But doubts having ariſen of the authenticity of her regiſter, and information being filed in his Majeſty's court of Vice-admiralty, ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of by the Cuſtom-houſe officers; but the Captain, conſcious that he had been practiſing a deception, and fearing the determination of the court would not be in his favor, ſecured the Cuſtom-houſe officers that were on board, and on Tueſday night ſailed out of the harbour with a fair wind, leaving the cauſe to be determined at leiſure.

CARLISLE, *March* 29.

On Tueſday evening and Wedneſday laſt, Generals Butler and Parſons, two of the Commiſſioners for Indian affairs in the northern and middle department of the United States, arrived in this town after a tedious and difficult paſſage of 34 days between the big Miamia and Fort Pitt, and ſix days from thence to this place. We are authoriſed to inform the public, that they have concluded a treaty of peace with the Shawane nation of Indians, from whom they have received hoſtages for the delivery of all the priſoners, white and black, which have been taken by that nation through the late war; alſo, that they have renewed the treaties concluded in 1785, with the Wiandots and Delawares, and ſettled ſome matters of great public utility between the United States and all theſe nations, reſpecting the boundaries and ſurveying the lands; of which events one of the Commiſſioners has proceeded to inform Congreſs; and that matters wear a pleaſing aſpect on the frontier, notwithſtanding the machinations of a NEIGHBOURING POWER, who ſtill endeavours to keep up the jealouſy of the Indians againſt the people of the United States, by perſonal inſinuations, and the aſſiſtance of baſe emiſſaries who reſide in their towns and on our frontier.

April 5. The following SPEECH was delivered in the Court-houſe in this town on the 30th of March laſt, in preſence of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the town, and many others, by a principal Seneca Chief, who arrived the 28th, with five young men of his nation.

Captain O'BAIL, *the Chief, addreſſed himſelf thus to General* BUTLER:

Brother, The repreſentative of the Thirteen Fires (United States) and all preſent, I deſire you to liſten!

Yeſterday you heard my words---I told you my mind upon ſome ſubjects; but I promiſed to unboſom myſelf fully to you to-day. This iſland was once mine. The ground upon which we now ſtand, formerly belonged to my people. Hearken to my words brother---for I am now about to divulge to you the cauſe of my diſtreſs---the cauſe of the uneaſineſs which I told you hung heavy upon my mind.

Brother, I have heard from the Britiſh, that you have concluded a treaty with the nations weſtward;---although I was ſo informed---yet my mind could not be quieted- -I therefore came, among other things, to ſatisfy myſelf of what hath been done between you and thoſe nations.

Brother, Liſten! although I joined the arms of the Great King,* and aſſiſted him in his war againſt you, I have now relinquiſhed all connection with him---I am not afraid of him, or of what he can do to me. *A ſtring.*

Brother, If you remember----in the old councils the Great King* told us, that the French had relinquiſhed all their claim to this country to him. Perhaps the writings by which they did that ſtill remain in your poſſeſſion:---thoſe writings I am deſirous of ſeeing. *A ſtring.*

Brother, My people were the old inhabitants of this iſland---It becomes us both to join our endeavours to prevent injuries from befalling it---to ward off the diſturbance which promiſe, before it be long, to diſtreſs us---our women---and our little ones. As for me---my life is ſhort--'tis already ſold‡ to the Great King.*---Let us unite our ſtrength, that we may be ſtrong.---Let us live in friendſhip, that we may be able to prevent all people from doing us an injury, *A ſtring.*

Brother, Once more hearken to me! I fear I tire your patience;---but as the buſineſs upon which we have met is good---liſten to me patiently, while I declare to you all my ſentiments.

I wiſh to ſee what hath been done with the other nations to the Weſt---that every thing may be clear to us. The great ſpirit above direct us!----and I am convinced that whatever is ſaid or done is good and right. Let us, Brother, implore his aſſiſtance---Let us be tied together in friendſhip---Encircle us within yourſelves----that none may dare to provoke either of us, or to offer inſult or injury to either party. *A belt.*

[Agreeably to O'Bail's deſire, the definitive treaty of peace with Great-Britain; that article of the treaty of alliance with France, which contains a renounciation of all claims to the country, within the limits of the United States, as deſcribed in the definitive treaty aforeſaid; the treaty at Fort M'Intoſh, with the Wiandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippawas; and that at the Miami with the Shawane nations were produced.] Whereupon Gen. Butler addreſſed O'Bail, in anſwer to his ſpeech, as follows.

Brother, It is with happineſs I hear the ſentiments which you have expreſſed.---As to the information which you deſired, I ſhall give it to you with ſatisfaction, and as full as it may be in my power.

What you mention of this country having belonged to your people, is unneceſſary for us to go into an examination or explanation of; theſe matters were ſettled by and between our forefathers in a friendly manner, before we were born---but with reſpect to the means by which the United States are become the ſovereigns and owners of this country, I will now inform you:---Twenty and more years agone the King of England and the King of France went to war about the right to this territory, and after they had fought a long time, a treaty of peace was concluded between theſe two powers, by which the King of France ceded his right to this country to the King of England --Twelve years ago, when the King of England made war on the Thirteen Fires (U. S.)---The King of France, willing to ſhew his friendſhip to the United States, joined their arms againſt him, and took them by the hand as brothers, and relinquiſhed to them all the claim he ever had to this country---The United States having conquered the Britiſh King, he ceded to them all the territory which we have deſcribed to you as contained in the definitive treaty of peace, concluded between Great-Britain and the United States, which we read to you at Fort Stanwix, which I now hold in my hand, and will again explain to you here if you deſire it.

When we thus, by the proweſs of our arms, became poſſeſſed of all thoſe lands, no people within our boundaries had any right; yet the United States commiſerated the ſituation of the Indians; and inſtead of driving them beyond the Great Lakes from their old places of habitation, they offered them peace, friendſhip and protection, and lands for themſelves and their families to live and hunt on.

In return for this clemency, they only require, on the part of the Indians, a ſtrict adherence to their engagements. They have ſettled boundary lines between the United States, the Wiandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippawas, by a treaty at Fort M'Intoſh, and the Shawane nation by a treaty at the Miami river, which we have lately concluded.---They have proffered the ſame kindneſs to all the other nations, whoſe acceptance, we doubt not, will take place ſo ſoon as they will be able to diſpel the clouds of deluſion which hang over them---and to ſee their true intereſt. I promiſe you that while there is honor or faith in the United States, the engagements which have, or hereafter may be entered into with the Indian nations, will be moſt punctually complied with. In teſtimony of what I have mentioned to you, I here produce to you the papers, which record the tranſactions which have taken place between the United States and your's and other nations.

[*Here the different treaties were ſhown.*]

It ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to preſerve a friendly intercourſe between your nations and the Thirteen Fires, ſo long as they preſerve their faith with us. I approve of your going on to Congreſs, as I think the meaſure argues the goodneſs of your intentions, and ſhews us that you are ſincere.

O'Bail again replied.

Brother, I yeſterday told you of the trouble which oppreſſed me---I feel myſelf as juſt awaked from a dream---for I begin now to conſider the future lot of my little ones, and reflect with anger on the deceptions practiſed on us by the Great King* over the water. I aſſiſted him---fought his battles---while he ſat quietly in his forts---nor did I ever ſuſpect that ſo great a perſon --and ONE WHO WORE A RED COAT---ſufficient of itſelf to tempt people, could be guilty of ſuch palpable injuſtice---of ſuch glaring falſhood----My reaſon for telling you that this iſland would ſoon be diſturbed is, that I am determined to avenge the injuries which I and my people have ſuſtained from that King. He hath already begun to ſettle his people on the lands beyond the river, oppoſite to Niagara. Thoſe buildings, nor ſettlements ſhall remain. I will go peaceably to him and will deſire him to move off---This requeſt I will repeat calmly to him three times---if he will not then decamp, I am reſolved to ſtrike him, and hence will flow thoſe inquietudes which I mentioned. *A ſtring.*

Brother, When we have ſettled all matters fully, my deſire is, that Congreſs appoint ſeven of you, which I will take by the hand and lead you to our council fire at the Jeneſſu; there you will diſcover the truth of what I ſay to you, and that I am ſent with authority by my people. *A ſtring.*

Brother, I now take this ſtring to ſtrengthen your hearts---I repeat my deſire that we ſhould join our force together, by which means we ſhall be able to accompliſh all our ends, and to drive the Great King * quite away. I requeſt you to make all theſe things known to the Great Council---where I wiſh to ſee you as ſoon as poſſible, as we cannot do our buſineſs unleſs you be preſent. *A ſtring.*

To which General Butler replied,

That he could not anſwer to Captain O'Bail's laſt requiſitions ---That the duty of the commiſſioners was to make peace, &c. with the Indian nations, and that the right of making war remained alone in Congreſs---that he would carefully tranſmit to Congreſs all which he ſaid upon the ſubject. *A ſtring.*

It muſt give great ſatisfaction to every lover of peace to find the diſpoſition of the late hoſtile part of the Six Northern Nations ſo much changed in favor of the United States, ſince the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in Oct. 1784, and ſhew to the frontier inhabitants of Pennſylvania and New-York, the propriety and good policy of cultivating the friendſhip of, and living on a good footing with theſe nations.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bedford to his acquaintance in this borough, dated March 27th, 1786.

"Laſt evening I had the honor to be introduced to Captain O'Bail or, Cornplanter, the Chief of the Senecas, one of the Six Nations, a young Chief or Captain of their Warriors, and four young men, in company with Major Montgomery, on his return from the treaty, and Mr. Joſeph Nicholſon their interpreter. I was delighted with their eaſy addreſs and natural politeneſs. A great number of the inhabitants of this place waited upon them; ſome out of curioſity, and others to pay their reſpects to them. I underſtand they are now on their way to Congreſs at New-York, to manifeſt their pacific diſpoſition towards the Americans."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 12.

Saturday laſt the Honorable the General ASSEMBLY of this ſtate adjourned till Tueſday, the 22d of Auguſt; having, during the ſeſſion, paſſed twenty-ſeven laws.

*** THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY, for the medical relief of the poor, will be opened this day at 12 o'clock, in Strawberry-alley. Two of the phyſicians will attend at the Diſpenſary on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, from twelve till one o'clock, to receive applications from the ſick. Thoſe who are prevented, by the nature of their diſeaſes, from attending at the above hour, are deſired to leave their names and places of abode (after being properly recommended by a contributor) with the apothecary of the Diſpenſary, at any time, and they will be attended at their own houſes.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and ſecond door below Fourth-ſtreet, a very general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the SEASON.

[Particulars in our next.]

STOP THE ROGUE.

MARCH 28th, 1786,

LEFT the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, a certain JOHN PRICE, of Welch and Dutch extraction; prior to his departure he agreed with me the ſubſcriber, to ſerve twelve months for a certain ſum of money, of which I paid him good part in hand, and have not received any ſatisfaction for the ſame; ſaid Price is about forty years of age, ſix feet high, dark complexion, curled black hair, thin viſage, ſtrait bodied, walks like an Indian; had on when he went away, a deep blue coat, bound with yellow ſilk lace, a roſe upon each hip of the ſame; neither button or button-holes, grey waiſtcoat and trowſers, made of coating, one pair of corduroy breeches, with ſilk knee bands, two pair of ſtockings, one pair ribbed, the other clouded, two pair of ſhoes, one pair new the other old, two hats, one beaver, the other old (Quality not known) any perſon or perſons apprehending and bringing ſaid rogue to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county aboveſaid, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me, and this ſhall be their ſufficient warrant for and in ſo doing § JOHN M'CULAGH.

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS it has been reported by ſome enemies, that a ſum of money, belonging to Michael Rinn, was loſt in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, for which a bond was given to the ſaid Michael, to prevail on him not to make it publicly known: Now the ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he ſhall call upon any perſons who ſhall circulate the ſaid report hereafter, to prove it to be true, or otherwiſe will proſecute them at law. The followidg certificate of the ſaid Michael Rinn, now at Pittſburgh, is inſerted verbatim, to ſatisfy the public.

¶ JOHN THOMAS.

"I do certify, that I never received bond or ſatisfaction of "John Thomas, for any damages done to me by him or his "wife; the report of it is falſe. Given under my hand this "23d day of November, 1785. MICHAEL RINN."

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the eſtate of Capt. John M'Nachtane, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Briſtol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Crozer's creek, which creek takes its riſe from out of a number of never failing ſprings on this plantation, a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the beſt hickory and oak; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and ſufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or
EDWARD POLE, Executor.

This place being ſo near a landing on Crozer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Captain JOHN M'NACHTANE of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix. or
EDWARD POLE, Executor. ¶

Philadelphia, April 8, 1786.

To be SOLD for want of employ,

A SMART lively MULATTOE BOY, who hath near 15 years to ſerve, very healthy. Likewiſe four years to come of a LEASE of ſix acres of meadow, in good order, near town; and a few tons of good FIRST CROP HAY. Enquire of

‡ WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Southwark.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, in the town of Reading,

THAT large convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the ſaid town, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. Should any incline to purchaſe before the day of ſale, they can be be informed of the terms, by applying to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Annapolis, March 10, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the Board of Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the Board for that purpoſe, will receive, at any time before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, plans and propoſals for erecting the building or buildings of the ſaid College, within the city of Annapolis, and alſo for furniſhing materials for the ſame.

A. C. MANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL.
RICHARD RIDGELL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from his maſter, living in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th of March laſt, a Negroe ſlave, named Iſaac Jones, about 20 years of age, between four and five feet high; had on, when he went away, two blue ſailor jackets, a pair of cloth coloured woollen trowſers, a red ſilk handkerchief, a wool hat, and a pair of good ſhoes, with two different buckles. Said Negroe was brought up a ſailor, and it is thought he will try to get on board ſome veſſel; all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to take away nor harbour ſaid ſlave. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Jacob Kechline, in Rockhill townſhip, on FRIDAY, the 28th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract of Land, containing about 46 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, with other convenient buildings for the purpoſe of keeping a public houſe of entertainment; ſituate in Haycock townſhip, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem; bounded by lands of Samuel Armſtrong, Philip Stever, and by Tohickon creek. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or any other kind of public buſineſs. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Keller, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of this inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Col. Robert Robeſon, in Bedminſter townſhip, a Tract of Land, containing about 50 acres, more or leſs, having thereon a good ſtone houſe, log barn and ſtabling, a good orchard; ſituate in Hiltown townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Robeſon, William Derroch, and others. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or tradeſman, being at the croſſing of two public roads. Taken in execution as the property of Jared Erwin, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on TUESDAY, the ſecond day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, containing about 180 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, good barn, &c. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, winter grain in the ground, horſes, cows, waggon and gears, feather beds, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, plough and harrow, two copper ſtills; alſo a negroe man. All late the property of George Parſons. Seized and taken in execution, and to be be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of may next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 59 acres, more or leſs; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter White, Adam Weaver, Staple Thompſon, and others; having thereon a good dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, chairs, tables, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Bodine, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spaniſh Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

* *Alluding to the King of England.*

‡ *Meaning that means are taken by the Britiſh Officers to have him deſtroyed.*

MARCH 28, 1786.

For the Information of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners have divided the city into two diſtricts for the enſuing year; and have agreed with Alexander Miller, as ſcavenger for the ſouth diſtrict, which begins at South-ſtreet, extending north to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet; and with Michael Wartman, for the north diſtrict, beginning at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet extending to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, and each diſtrict from the river Delaware as far weſt as the ſtreets, lanes and alleys are paved: And in order to inform the citizens, as well as the ſcavengers of their duty, and, that none may plead ignorance who may offend in the premiſes, the following ſections of the law reſpecting the ſame are herewith inſerted: The ſaid Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners being determined to put the ſaid law fully into execution.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, from time to time, ſhall employ, hire and agree with proper and capable perſons, to clean the cartway of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes and alleys, which have been heretofore, or ſhall be ſo paved as aforeſaid, and to remove and carry off from thence all mud, dirt, and other filth there found, that ſhall or may incommode the inhabitants, in ſuch manner and form, and at ſuch time or times as they, the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, with the magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia, or any three of them, ſhall direct and appoint; which ſaid perſons, ſo agreed with and employed, ſhall take upon themſelves the office and duty of ſcavengers, purſuant to their reſpective agreements aforeſaid, under the penalty of five pounds for every neglect or refuſal; and if any ſuch ſcavenger ſhall neglect or refuſe to carry off and remove all and every part of the mud, mire, dirt and other filth found in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys aforeſaid, agreeable to his contract with the ſaid commiſſioners, he ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the inhabitants and occupiers of the houſes and lots, and the ſextons, porters, or other keepers of churches, meeting houſes, academies, ſchools, and other public buildings and burying grounds, fronting the paved ſtreets, lanes and alleys within the ſaid city, ſhall rake and ſweep into the cartway the dirt, ſoil and other filth to be found on the brick pavement or footway before their reſpective houſes, lots or dwellings, or cauſe the ſame to be done, once at leaſt in every week, that is to ſay, on every Friday, when the ſnow or ice on the ſaid pavements does not prevent, that it may be removed by the ſaid ſcavengers on the ſame day, or the day following, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding five ſhillings, for every neglect or refuſal.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall caſt or lay, or cauſe to be caſt or laid, any ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth or annoyance, on any pavement within the ſaid city, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence; but every ſuch perſon or perſons, having ſuch ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth, ſhall keep the ſame in ſome other place, until the ſcavenger ſhall attend with his cart to carry off the ſame, which he is hereby enjoined to do, once in every week at leaſt, if required, at the door of every ſuch perſon, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every refuſal, and to take and receive the ſame into his cart, and to remove the ſame out of the inhabited parts of ſaid city, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every neglect or refuſal: Provided always, and be it enacted, that every ſuch perſon, having ſuch mud, dung, aſhes or other filth ſo to be carried off, ſhall pay to every ſuch ſcavenger, for all ſuch filth and no other, as ſhall be occaſioned by or ariſe from his partiular trade, buſineſs or occupation, and is not incident to common houſe keeping, at ſuch rate as ſhall be from time to time ſettled and aſcertained by the ſaid commiſſioners, unleſs he, ſhe or they, ſhall chooſe to carry off the ſame at his, her, or their own expence, in another manner.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A new three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing about 16 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and in length or depth 60 feet: bounded eaſtwardly by ground of Joſeph Wetherill, on the north and ſouth by ground of John Pile, and weſtwardly by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £ per annum: taken in execution, and ſold as the property of John Levins, by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of April inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A new two ſtory Frame-Houſe, with a new Frame Back Building, and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on ſad Shippen ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground now belonging to the heirs of William Drewry, deceaſed, &c. Taken in execution and ſold as the property of Margaret Laghan, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, April 1ſt, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on SATURDAY the 15th inſt. at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two contiguous Tracts, Pieces, or Parcels of Land; ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and on both ſides of the road to Oxford church, containing, together, about 22 acres; bounded by lands of Joſeph Harper, Robert Adams, John Aitkins, and by the aforeſaid two roads: whereon are erected, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, frame ſtables, ſheds, and other valuable improvements, and is now occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the ſign of the *Seven Stars*; the ſituation is healthy, and pleaſant for a gentleman's country ſeat, or public buſineſs, being about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Leonard Kreamer, by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Murray, of Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, deceaſed, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Mr. James Ritchie, in the ſame townſhip and county, in order for ſettlement.
ROBERT FORSMAN, Adminiſtrator.
April 3d, 1786. ‡

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to take notice, that their annual election for twelve Managers and a treaſurer, will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
March 31, 1786.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of LAND, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.
April 4, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.
N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, either out and out, or on an eaſy yearly ground rent, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,

SEVERAL Lots of Ground, ſituate in the town of NEW-PHILADELPHIA, lately laid out by the ſaid ſubſcriber, adjoining the town of Harriſburgh, in Dauphin county, on the river Suſquehanna. The ſaid lots command a beautiful proſpect of the ſaid river, on a high and healthy ſpot, and in a plentiful country, well calculated for trade, which is daily increaſing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. George Cooper, the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in this city, or to the proprietor living in ſaid town,

Plans of the above town to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at Mr. Cooper's, and at the proprietor's. ADAM EKERT.
Philadelphia, March 31, 1786. ¶

Long Marſh, March, 1786.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of May next, about 2500 acres of LAND, lying together in Caroline and Queen Ann counties, in the ſtate of Maryland, known commonly by the name of Long Marſh, conſiſting of different tracts and farms, from 3 too 500 acres each, improved with convenient buildings, and orchards of excellent fruit, yielding great crops of cyder; about one half of the above lands are meadow grounds of prime quality; near 200 acres are now ſet in timothy graſs, and generally produce from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre at one mowing, and 300 acres more are prepared and may be ſet with timothy next autumn.

Theſe lands have produced from eight to twelve barrels of corn per acre, and after ſix or eight years tillage in corn, ſet in graſs produce as above. Some of the meadows which have been ſet for twelve years in timothy graſs, do not require to be ſet a ſecond time. They produce tobacco equal to Indian corn or graſs, and hemp to great advantage. The above lands are paſſed through by the great roads leading from Annapolis to Dover, and from Philadelphia down the peninſula, heading all the rivers making out of the two bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware, and at their croſſing form a convenient place for trade, being 16 miles from Cheſtertown, 17 from Dover, 12 from Church Hill, and 12 from the heads of the rivers Cheſter and Choptank, and are, as to ſituation, as convenient for purchaſing cattle, and in quality of ſoil, for grazing, as, perhaps, any lands in the United States. The above meadows never have required manure, and it is ſuppoſed, from their depth of ſoil, and uncommon fertility, never will require it, ſo long as the owners will be content with one crop of hay per year, and graze the ſecond crop of graſs.

Any particulars reſpecting the above lands, of which a perſon inclined to purchaſe may be deſirous to know, may be received by applying to VACHEL KEENE, and Captains JOHN and RICHARD KEENE, living on the premiſes. ¶ 5 w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

FORTY thouſand acres of Land, ſituate in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of New-York, lying between the German Flats and Cherry Valley, about 12 miles from the latter, 20 from the Mohawk river and 70 from Albany, bounded partly on the weſt ſide of lake Otſego and the river Suſquehanna, where Col. George Croghan formerly lived. Perſons applying before the 20th day of April next, may hear the terms and ſee a map of the premiſes, after which time attendance will be given on the ſpot, where any perſon applying may have as many acres as ſuits, and a clear and ample title made, by

Burlington, March the 28th, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM COOPER, ANDREW CRAIG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named John Laird, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black eyes and black hair; had on when he went away an old fur hat, an old brown broadcloth coat, an old ſilk waiſtcoat ſtriped red and yellow, a pair of jean overalls, woollen ſtockings and good ſhoes. Whoever will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
March 29, 1786. ¶ HENRY DILLS.
N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the ſaid ſervant is the perſon who ſtole a dark brown mare from Samuel Rea.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1786.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Bell, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, particularly thoſe that owe for Grave-digging; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

¶ LEONARD DORSEY, JOHN GERMON, } Adminiſtrators.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, A dark brown Mare, near 15 hands high, ſix years old this ſpring, trots and paces, is ſhod before, has neither brand nor any natural mark. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL REA.
March 29, 1786. ¶

LOST,

ON the 25th of March, between the city of Philadelphia and Græme Park, a certificate, iſſued out of the commiſſioner's office, Pennſylvania, to Andrew Creary, No. 1129, dated July 26, 1784, bearing intereſt from Sept. 29, 1779, amounting to 119 23-90ths dollars, ſpecie. Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend it to the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Irwin, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ANDREW CREARY.
N. B. The above certificate can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, as payment is ſtopped at the different offices. If found in Philadelphia, and brought to the Printers hereof, they will convey intelligence to the owner. ¶

To be SLOD by public Vendue,

On the 20th inſt. at the BELL INN, in Kingſeſſing, purſuant to the laſt will of Margaret Wilſon, deceaſed,

A LOT of Marſh Meadow, ſituate in Kingſeſſing aforeſaid, bounded by Church creek, Barr creek, and lands of Robert Towers and Iſaac Hibberd, jun. containing about 10 acres. Alſo a Lot of upland in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by the road leading to Tinicum lands, belonging to the heirs of Andrew Cox, and others; a ſmall tenement is erected thereon, and a conſiderable number of apple trees planted. The ſale will begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the terms of ſale will be made known. ‡ JOHN GRANTHAM, Executor.
April 3, 1786.

Bucks county, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS William Roberts, Eſq; High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, hath, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at Newtown and elſewhere, in ſaid county, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates real and perſonal of John Prowle and Thomas Ramſey, Collectors of Tinicum; Daniel Hough and Enoch Bett's real eſtate, Collectors of Solebury; Jeſſe Jackſon, Collector of Benſalem; Zebulon Pike, Collector of Buckingham, and Jonathan Kinſey, his ſecurity; Owen Lovett, Collector of Falls townſhip; John Taylor, jun. Collector of Upper Makefield; Enoch Roberts, Collector of Millford; Patrick Hunter, Collector of Newtown; John Low, Collector of Rockhill; Jacob Burk, Collector of Richland; Cornelius Vanſant, Collector of Lower Makefield; and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Valentine Nelſon, a Collector, deceaſed, of Middletown townſhip, for the balance due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto John Hart, Eſq; county Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, that a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at Newtown, on the 22d day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid John Prowle, Thomas Ramſey, Daniel Hough, Enoch Betts, Jeſſe Jackſon, Zebulon Pike, Jonathan Kinſey, Owen Lovett, John Taylor, jun. Enoch Roberts, Patrick Hunter, John Low, Jacob Burk, Cornelius Vanſant, and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator of Valentine Nelſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe warrants will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

¶ ALEXANDER HUGHES, JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Commiſſioners.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis Armſtrong and William Armſtrong, late of the county of Cheſter, having by due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz.

Matthias Aſpden's, 150 acres and buildings, in the townſhip of Newtown; on this plantation is a good orchard, 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtream of water running through the plantation, near half woodland.

Thomas Bulla's, 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury townſhip; this plantation is well improved, and the farm good.

Francis and William Armſtrong's, being one half of 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury, undivided, chiefly woodland. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on the 29th day of April next. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms of ſale according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month. Officers and ſoldiers depreciation certificates to be received in payment, or caſh.

And I, as Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.
March 27, 1786. ¶ THOMAS LEVIS, Agent.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.
CHARLES JERVIS,
February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.
N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

BARK wanted in Philadelphia.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White, Hemlock, Burch and Black Oak, of which there has been a ſcarcity ſeveral years paſt. It is requeſted by the Tanners in the city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, to bring it to town, for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.
Third month 23, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1786. THE NUMB. 2916.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1786.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on Monday the first of May next, at three o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual Payments.

As there are several shares on which *fines* are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid off on the said first of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. Librarian.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-street,

Have for Sale, a large and elegant Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe: Also English bottled porter, by the dozen or cask, of an excellent quality; likewise country rum. ‖ 6 w.

SCHOOL MASTER.

A PERSON, properly qualified to teach an English School in its various branches (having been in the scolastic line upwards of eight years) would be glad to engage as school master, can be well recommended by his employers where he now resides. Or would be glad to assist any merchant in the accompting-house, or any public office. Enquire of the Printers. †

The Partnership of Quarrier & Hunters,

Coachmakers, being dissolved,

THE subscribers beg leave to express their gratitude to their Friends and Customers, in this and the other states, for the generous encouragement they have received, and inform them the business is still carried on in all its branches, at the same place in Market-street as formerly, by ‖

GEORGE & WILLIAM HUNTER.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's Compting-house, in Front-street, the following articles, viz.

A Drab coloured great coat, of fine coating, without buttons or button holes, and without slits behind or at the sides, has a small cape; a drab coloured surtout, of broad cloth, with a small cape; a drab coloured plain coat; a pair of corduroy breeches, without lining, and almost new; a drab coloured great coat, much wore, new done up, and of superfine broad cloth, with two large pockets in the inside.

Any person restoring these articles, shall have one Guinea reward, and if the thief is brought to justice, another Guinea, paid by

ABEL JAMES.

Philad. Fourth month 1, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

A Three story brick Messuage or Tenement, with a two story brick Kitchen, and lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Delaware Third-street, between Mulberry-street and Cherry-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the said Third-street 20 feet, and in length 99 feet, bounded on the north by ground late of Jeremiah Warder, deceased, and on the south by ground of Andrew Epple, subject to the yearly ground-rent of thirteen Spanish silver milled dollars. Any person inclining to purchase, for conditions and terms of sale, is desired to apply to Peter Thomson, conveyancer, in Race-street, Philadelphia.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Whitman, in the town of Reading,

THAT large convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the said town, situate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-streets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The house is built of brick, well finished, and in good order, two stories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the house, a frame stable, and adjoining to the house in front is a small frame tenement, suitable for a shop. The situation of this house for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-house square, is airy and pleasant. One half of the purchase money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at six and twelve months, without interest. Should any incline to purchase before the day of sale, they can be be informed of the terms, by applying to COLLINSON READ, Esq; in Reading, or the subscriber, in Front, near Vine-street, Philadelphia.

¶ ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Annapolis, March 10, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the Board for that purpose, will receive, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said College, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. MANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL.
RICHARD RIDGELL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY YERKES, late of Warminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are likewise requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement, to

April 8, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOUGH, acting Execut.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Weaver, late an officer in the Pennsylvania line, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber; and all who may have any demands against him are desired to bring their accounts in for settlement, to

April 8, 1786. AMOS TAYLOR, Administrator.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of Jacob Kechline, in Rockhill township, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract of Land, containing about 46 acres, be the same more or less, having thereon a good two story stone house, with other convenient buildings for the purpose of keeping a public house of entertainment; situate in Haycock township, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem; bounded by lands of Samuel Armstrong, Philip Stever, and by Tohickon creek. It is a good stand for a store or any other kind of public business. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Keller, and to be sold. by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of this instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Col. Robert Robeson, in Bedminster township, a Tract of Land, containing about 50 acres, more or less, having thereon a good stone house, log barn and stabling, a good orchard; situate in Hiltown township; bounded by lands of Robert Robeson, William Derroch, and others. It is a good stand for a store or tradesman, being at the crossing of two public roads. Taken in execution as the property of Jared Erwin, deceased, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the second day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, situate in Northampton township, containing about 180 acres, be the same more or less; having thereon a good two story stone house, good barn, &c. Also will be sold at the same time and place, winter grain in the ground, horses, cows, waggon and gears, feather beds, case of drawers, tables, chairs, plough and harrow, two copper stills; also a negroe man. All late the property of George Parsons. Seized and taken in execution, and to be be sold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of may next, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, containing about 59 acres, more or less; situate in Bristol township; bounded by lands of Peter White, Adam Weaver, Staple Thompson, and others; having thereon a good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, horned cattle, sheep, feather beds and bedding, case of drawers, chairs, tables, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Bodine, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, about the 20th instant, a Negro Fellow called PETER, the property of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, of the state and county aforesaid. He is about twenty years old, has a very remarkable mouth, which looks as if it had been scarified, is very fond of drink, has been accustomed to chimney sweeping, and probably will attempt to pass for one: he had on when he went away, a soldier's coat, of blue and red, his other clothes not known. Whoever will secure him in any gaol where the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun.

Talbot county, March 26, 1786.

STOP THE ROGUE.

MARCH 28th, 1786,

LEFT the township of West Caln, Chester county, a certain JOHN PRICE, of Welch and Dutch extraction; prior to his departure he agreed with me the subscriber, to serve twelve months for a certain sum of money, of which I paid him good part in hand, and have not received any satisfaction for the same; said Price is about forty years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, curled black hair, thin visage, strait bodied, walks like an Indian; had on when he went away, a deep blue coat, bound with yellow silk lace, a rose upon each hip of the same; neither button or button-holes, grey waistcoat and trowsers, made of coating, one pair of corduroy breeches, with silk knee bands, two pair of stockings, one pair ribbed, the other clouded, two pair of shoes, one pair new the other old, two hats, one beaver, the other old (Quality not known) any person or persons apprehending and bringing said rogue to the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me, and this shall be their sufficient warrant for and in so doing

§ JOHN M'CULAGH.

Tredyffrin township, Chester county, April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS it has been reported by some enemies, that a sum of money, belonging to Michael Rinn, was lost in the house of the subscriber, for which a bond was given to the said Michael, to prevail on him not to make it publicly known: Now the subscriber hereby gives notice, that he shall call upon any persons who shall circulate the said report hereafter, to prove it to be true, or otherwise will prosecute them at law. The following certificate of the said Michael Rinn, now at Pittsburgh, is inserted verbatim, to satisfy the public.

¶ JOHN THOMAS.

"I do certify, that I never received bond or satisfaction of "John Thomas, for any damages done to me by him or his "wife; the report of it is false. Given under my hand this "23d day of November, 1785. MICHAEL RINN."

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from his master, living in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, on the 28th of March last, a Negroe slave, named Isaac Jones, about 20 years of age, between four and five feet high; had on, when he went away, two blue sailor jackets, a pair of cloth coloured woollen trowsers, a red silk handkerchief, a wool hat, and a pair of good shoes, with two different buckles. Said Negroe was brought up a sailor, and it is thought he will try to get on board some vessel; all masters of vessels are forewarned not to take away nor harbour said slave. Whoever will apprehend and secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from No. 2911.]

SATURDAY, March 4, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A PETITION from John White, of Lower Makefield township, in the county of Bucks, was read, setting forth, that he purchased the possession of the first island in the river Delaware, above the falls at Trenton, commonly known by the name of Logan's or Gold's island, and paid taxes therefor to this state; that by an act passed the twentieth day of September, 1783, confirming the agreement entered into between the commissioners of this state and the state of New-Jersey, it is declared, "that all islands, islets and dry lands, within the bed and between the shores of the said river, and between the station point northwardly and the falls of Trenton southwardly, shall, as to jurisdiction, be hereafter deemed and considered as parts and parcels of the state to which such insulated dry lands lie nearest, at the time of making and executing the said agreement;" that the commissioners appointed by this state and that of New-Jersey, since the passing the aforesaid act, have determined that the said Logan's or Gold's island shall be added to the state of New-Jersey, notwithstanding it is seven or eight perches nearer to this state than New-Jersey; and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Northampton were read, praying commissioners may be appointed to examine and lay out the most convenient and direct road from the Wind-Gap of the Blue Mountain to Wyoming.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A remonstrance from the Minister, some members of the corporation, and others, members of The Scots Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, against granting the prayer of the petition of John Purden and others, was presented to the chair, read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Chester, of a similar tenor to the petition of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, read yesterday, respecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America, was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Lawrence Bausman, of the township of Menallin, in the county of York, was read, setting forth, that his house took fire, and his title deeds to two hundred acres of land in said township were entirely consumed, and praying leave to bring in a bill to confirm his title to the same, so far as the said deeds relate thereto.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Robert Robinson, read March 2d, was read the second time, and committed.

The petition of the members of the Presbyterian church in the borough of Carlisle in the county of Cumberland, read February 23d last, was read the second time.

Ordered that the prayer thereof be granted.

The petition of James Hamilton, read March 2d, was read the second time: Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Woods,

Ordered, That Friday next be assigned for the appointment of a Register of wills, &c. and Recorder of deeds in and for the county of Westmoreland, and that the nomination continue until that day.

The memorial of divers inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, read December 2d last, was read the second time, and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Andrew Henderson, postponed March 1st.

Ordered, That it be re-committed.

The committee appointed February 23d last, on the petition of divers inhabitants of the northernmost parts of the county of Montgomery, &c. made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Brown,

Ordered, That Wednesday next be assigned for the third reading of the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fisheries in the river Schuylkill."

The bill, entituled "An Act for amending the penal laws of "this commonwealth," was read the second time debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public consideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for securing to this common-"wealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, "and for admitting certain persons to the rights of citizenship," having been brought in engrossed, was compared at the table: And on the question,---"Shall the same be enacted into a law?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Edgar and Mr. Hubley, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzsimons, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinson, jun. S. Foulke, J. Smith, R. Ralston, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyser, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyson, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, J. Creigh, T. Mawhorter, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, G. Woods, W. Todd, J. Hughes, B. Rittenhouse, R. Loller, S. Wheeler. 41.

NAYS. J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Thomas, R. Whitehill, F. Watts, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Bradley. 23.

So it was determined in the affirmative, and the Speaker directed to sign the same.

The following bills, having also been brought in engrossed, were severally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to sign the same, viz.

An ACT to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to remedy the defects of the several acts of Assembly heretofore made for regulating the elections of Justices of the Peace throughout this state, and to establish a permanent mode of holding such elections; and to authorise the Justices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia to hold the courts of record of the said city; and to make further provision for the due election and return of Justices of the Peace elect.

An ACT to incorporate the Episcopal Congregation belonging to St. Peter's Church, in the Great-Valley, in the township of Tredyffrin, and county of Chester.

Adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, March 6, 1786. P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A petition from 655 inhabitants of the county of Lancaster was read, of a similar tenor to the petition of the inhabitants of the

city and liberties of Philadelphia, read March 3d, reſpecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 239 inhabitants of the townſhips of the Northern Liberties and Germantown, and of the diſtrict of Southwark, was read, of a ſimilar tenor to the preceding petition.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 443 of the inhabitants of the county of Cheſter were read, praying for a diviſion of ſaid county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the ſettlement of Little Cove, in Air townſhip, in the county of Bedford, was read, praying to be annexed to the county of Franklin.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from 408 of the inhabitants of Wyoming, and vicinity, was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met,

The Petition of the Freeholders at and near Wyoming, on the North-Eaſt Branch of the Suſquehanna River,

Moſt Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have endeavoured to take due notice of the act of Aſſembly paſſed laſt ſeſſion, entituled "An Act for quieting the diſturbances at Wyoming," &c. but how far it reflects us, your petitioners, we are unable fully to determine: Wherefore we pray for an explanation of ſuch parts thereof as we do not readily underſtand. Does the act relative to the pardon of offences, miſdemeanors, &c. mean ſuch only as have been found guilty upon trial? or does it extend to all who ſtand indicted for ſuppoſed offences? or, ſtill further, does it comprehend and mean all who have acted defenſively, as well as offenſively, in the diſpute alluded to in the act? An explanatory anſwer to theſe queſtions will enable your petitioners to act conſiſtently in the matter, and ſupercede the neceſſity of ſending the militia hither to execute the laws among us.

Your petitioners view with pleaſure that paragraph of the act, that diſannuls that eſtabliſhment of diſtricts and magiſtracy here, which we have always eſteemed grievous and unconſtitutional, by the making void of which, your petitioners would fondly hope that your Honours mean to open a door for us to proceed as the thirtieth ſection of the conſtitution encourages. Purſuant thereto, we would humbly requeſt that we might be divided at preſent into two diſtricts, one on each ſide the aforeſaid river, and as extenſive as your Honors may think beſt, with the power and privilege of electing magiſtrates, &c. as the conſtitution directs.

Your petitioners would furthermore moſt earneſtly requeſt, that this ſettlement might be ſet off as a diſtinct county. The arguments we would humbly urge for ſuch a meaſure are,---the oblong and incommodious extenſion of the preſent county,---our local diſtance from the ſeat thereof,---the great diſadvantages we are ſubject to on account of travel, time and expences, in attending the courts,---and above all, the habitual and mutual prejudices which ſubſiſt between the upper and lower parts of the county we now ſtand annexed to, occaſioned by the diſputes reſpecting lands, &c. putting us under the diſadvantage of ſuch trials by jury, as is inconſiſtent with that impartiality which the ſpirit of the conſtitution intends.

Your Honors will permit us juſt to obſerve, that prior to the decree at Trenton we lived happy under the juriſdiction of the ſtate of Connecticut, and the enjoyment of her laws. We now wiſh to be received as good citizens of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and to enjoy the bleſſings of your glorious conſtitution.

Be pleaſed moſt graciouſly to take this our petition into your wiſe and candid conſideration.

And we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed December 19th, on the petitions of Michael Lindemuth and William May, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed December 16th, on the petition of Joſeph Harriſon, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed February 28th, on that part of the Meſſage from the Supreme Executive Council reſpecting the diſturbances at Wyoming, made report, which was read, and

On motion made by Mr. Smilie, ſeconded by Mr. Clymer,

Ordered, That Thurſday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the ſaid report.

Agreeably to leave given, a member preſented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the Preſbyterian Congregation of Pittſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the Baptiſt Church in the townſhip of New-Britain, and county of Bucks," which was read the firſt time February 27th, was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for complying with the requiſition of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the ſervices of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and for paying one year's intereſt on the foreign and domeſtic debts," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act for removing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Chapel of St. Thomas, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, and for incorporating the Congregation thereof," having been brought in engroſſed, was compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from the Honorable the Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, March 6th*, 1786.

SIR,

YOU will be pleaſed to lay the incloſed papers before the legiſlature. *I am, SIR,*

With the higheſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Vice-Preſident.

Honorable the SPEAKER *of the General Aſſembly.*

And on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame, together with the papers therewith tranſmitted, were read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Ordered, That the letter from his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, with the reſolution of the Houſe of Delegates of that ſtate of the 29th day of December laſt incloſed, on the ſubject of titles to certain lands lying within the territory lately ceded by that ſtate to this commonwealth, be referred to Meſſrs. Parr, Edgar and Smilie, to report thereon.

Ordered, That the letter from his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, together with the reſolutions of the legiſlature of that ſtate reſpecting a convention of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, for the purpoſe of deviſing a ſyſtem of general commercial regulations, be referred to Meſſrs. R. Morris, Fitzſimonss and Clymer, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

Ordered, That the conſideration of the letter from his Excellency Governor Smallwood, with the reſolution of the Houſe of Delegates of the 21ſt of February laſt, be poſtponed until to-morrow.

A petition from George Tudor was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter of wills, &c. and Recorder of deeds, for the county of Weſtmoreland.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Cocalico townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, was read, praying to be annexed to the firſt diſtrict for holding the annual general elections for the ſaid county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from Edward Williams, late clerk and paymaſter to the hoſpital department, was read, praying to be allowed the commutation of five years full pay.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from John Stephens was read, ſetting forth, that he hath diſcovered the art of making blue ſtone melting pots, which are equal, if not ſuperior, to black lead crucibles, and praying for a loan of two hundred pounds for the term of five years, without intereſt, for the purpoſe of carrying on the ſaid manufacture.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Jonas Philips was read, ſetting forth, that ſhortly after the enemy evacuated this city a quantity of goods were taken from him by William Weſt, and delivered to James Meaſe, then Clothier-General, which was ſuppoſed for the uſe of the army; that having ſeveral times applied for payment without effect, he commenced a ſuit at law againſt the ſaid Meaſe, but a law being in force that no public officers ſhould be arreſted, the ſaid law-ſuit could not be carried on; therefore praying the ſame act may be repealed, or this Houſe to direct payment for the ſaid goods.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the Truſtees of the Public School of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, was read, praying leave to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act for incorporating the ſubſcribers to the ſaid ſeminary, for the purpoſes contained in ſaid petition.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington and Fayette counties, was read, ſetting forth, that from the rules of the county courts and the general practice of the bar, they were induced to believe that an improvement right, with an actual ſettlement, or endeavoured to be carried on into actual ſettlement, as far as the inroads of the ſavages and circumſtances of the country would permit, could claim, hold and poſſeſs three hundred acres of land, beſides the uſual allowance for roads; that they have been alarmed by a late deciſion of the Judges of the ſupreme court, laſt ſeſſions, in the county of Weſtmoreland, by which, if carried into general practice, they will be deprived of their labour by any perſon who may ungenerouſly take the advantage thereof by an office right, before they can have it in their power to pay off the purchaſe money; therefore praying relief in the premiſes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 166 inhabitants of Mulberry ward, in the city of Philadelphia, of a ſimilar tenor to the petition from the city, read March 3d, reſpecting the repealing of the charter of the Bank of North-America, were read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 104 of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, ſimilar to the preceding petitions, were read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A remonſtrance and petition from a number of the inhabitants of the townſhip of Lebanon, in the county of Dauphin, was read, ſetting forth, that the boundary line directed to be run by the act for erecting the ſaid county will be very inconvenient; and praying the diviſion line may be extended along the ſouth mountain, and by the lines of the townſhips of Lebanon and Heidelberg, as the moſt natural and convenient.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The memorial of the Judges of the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, read Febuary 28th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

A petition from John Leſher, ſtating divers grievances, was read, and Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee to whom was committed, March 4th, the report on the petition of Andrew Henderſon, in behalf of himſelf and others, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the county of Cheſter were read, praying for a diviſion of the ſaid county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the eighteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and an act of the legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the thirty-firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix," was read the third time, in part debated by paragraphs, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act for lending the ſum of five hundred pounds to Whitehead Humphreys, of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of manufacturing bar iron into ſteel," was read the third time, in part debated by paragraphs, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act for the relief of ſuch officers, late of the ſtate navy, as were made priſoners of war previous to the derangement in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, and were afterwards honorably diſcharged, and of the widows and children of thoſe officers who died during their captivity," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

[To be continued.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

NUMBER III.

AS the debates and proceedings of the Aſſembly, on the report of the committee (to whom were referred the memorials of a very large and reſpectable number of freemen, in divers parts of the ſtate, in behalf of the injured honor of the ſame, and complaining of the improper, unconſtitutional and faithleſs conduct of the late houſe, in their proceedings reſpecting the Bank of North-America) are advertized to be publiſhed in a pamphlet, by the perſon who uſually attends the Aſſembly for the purpoſe of taking down debates, and as thoſe debates, if correctly taken, will ſerve to ſet forth the unjuſt and arbitrary proceedings of the late houſe, and to ſhew the exceding uſefulneſs of a public Bank to the landed and commercial intereſt of the ſtate, I ſhall, (after the preſent number) diſcontinue the remarks I have to offer on the ſubject, until thoſe debates are in the hands of the public.

Having thus mentioned my intention, I ſhall confine my preſent remarks to ſuch matters as more immediately relate to thoſe debates.——Whoever will take a review of them, cannot but perceive that the ſpeakers in oppoſition to the Bank are thoſe, who from their remote ſituation feel themſelves very little, if at all, intereſted in the proſperity of the more ſettled and improved parts of the ſtate. Their ideas of government, agriculture and commerce, are drawn from and limited to their own frontier habitations; and their politics ſeem calculated to ſuit their particular ſituations, at the expence and detriment of the reſt. By attempting this, they injure themſelves; and the event in this inſtance, as in all others of narrow and contracted politics, will turn out to their own diſadvantage.

If thoſe perſons could not perceive that a Bank was beneficial to the landed intereſt, it muſt be—either becauſe they have yet no produce to ſell or export, or becauſe they have no commercial intercourſe with the market where the Bank is eſtabliſhed at. But even in this caſe their policy is ill calculated, and badly applied.

The time will come, when they *will have* produce for ſale and exportation, and conſequently will then want a market and a ready means of turning it into caſh; and whether that produce is brought to Philadelphia market or goes to Baltimore, the conſequences to themſelves will be nearly the ſame. The quick intercourſe of commercial intelligence that paſſes between the two markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, immediately operates to regulate the price of the one by the other; and whe never it falls here, from whatever cauſe it may be, it falls there.

There are two ſtages or degrees into which the landed intereſt in Pennſylvania progreſſively divides itſelf, viz. ſettlers and farmers. And as a man's ideas are generally produced in him by his preſent ſituation and condition, it will naturally follow, that if you inveſtigate his ſituation you will get into the channel his thoughts run in, and find out their ſource, direction and extent.

The frontier parts of the ſtate are called ſettlements, and the improved parts farms. A ſettler is not yet a farmer; he is only in the way of being ſo. In the ſtage of a ſettler, his thoughts are engroſſed and taken up in making a ſettlement. If he can raiſe produce enough for the ſupport of his family, it is the utmoſt of his preſent hopes. He has none to bring to market, or to ſell, and therefore commerce appears nothing to him; and he cries out, that a Bank is of no uſe. But the caſe is, he is not yet in a condition to participate of its uſefulneſs. When he is, he will think otherwiſe.

But the improved parts of the ſtate, having undergone the hardſhip and labour attending the making new ſettlements, are now become farms, and the occupiers of them are farmers. The others, as I have before obſerved, are yet but ſettlements, and many of them only laid out to be ſuch, and the occupiers of them are ſettlers. Therefore, when a back county member ſays that the Bank is of no uſe to the farmer, he means the ſettler, who has yet no produce to ſell, and knows nothing about the matter. Of the twenty-eight who voted for reſtoring the Charter of the Bank, twenty-five are country members. Thoſe gentlemen, by reſiding in the improved parts of the ſtate, from whence the ſtaple commodities of the country are brought, are certainly better judges of the uſefulneſs of a public Bank, than thoſe, who, from their diſtance, have no commercial intercourſe with the market, and never viſit it but when they are ſent as repreſentatives.

As to paper money, which ſo frequently occurs in the ſpeeches of the back county members, I will, in a few words, explain their motive and meaning for it.

Not one of them will take it when it is made; but all of them will borrow it of the public, under the name of a Loan-Office, let the value of it be little or much, and truſt the payment to the chance of depreciation, or other future events. According to the ideas which ſome of them threw out, they would continue ſtriking an additional quantity every year, till the value of the firſt emiſſions was ſo reduced, that they would ſtrike themſelves out of debt, at the expence of all the ſettled and improved parts of the ſtate.

But however paper money may ſuit a borrower, it is unprofitable, if not ruinous in the end, to every other perſon. The farmer will not take it for produce, and he is right in refuſing it. The money he takes for his year's produce muſt laſt him the year round; and the experience he has had of the inſtability of paper money has ſufficiently inſtructed him, that it is not worth a farmer's while to exchange the ſolid grain and produce of a farm for the paper of an Aſſembly, whoſe politics are changing with every new election, and who are here one year and gone another.

But the perſons againſt whoſe immediate intereſt paper money operates the ſtrongeſt, are the manufacturers and mechanics.

We all know there is no part of the continent where manufacturers and mechanics flouriſh ſo much as in the New-England ſtates. They were famed for them before the war, and are ſo at this day.

But the circumſtance which gave ſpring to thoſe arts among them was, their baniſhing the uſe of paper money, which they effectually did many years before the war. The conſequence was, that all the hard money that their export trade brought in remained among them; and as none of it could be ſpared to ſend abroad to purchaſe foreign manufactures, neceſſity obliged them to manufacture for themſelves. It was by baniſhing paper money, that they eſtabliſhed the arts, and retained among them a ſufficiency of hard money.

I know ſome of the perſons who put themſelves at the head of the oppoſition againſt the Bank laſt year ſaid, (for I was preſent) that they wiſhed there was not a hard dollar in the country.

If this wiſh were, or could be, carried into practice, there could then be no other than paper money; the conſequence of which would be, that all the hard money which the exports of the country brought in would be immediately ſent out again, to purchaſe foreign manufactures and trinkets.

We are frequently paſſing acts to encourage manufactures, but the moſt effectual encouragement would be, to baniſh the practice of paper money. We have the experience of the New-England ſtates before us, which is preferable to all the reaſoning that can be offered on the ſubject.

An independent country and paper money is a ridiculous connection. It is a weak, flimſey, idle ſyſtem of government. We have as good a chance as other nations to ſhare in the current coin of the world, gold and ſilver, did thoſe who exerciſe the power of government underſtand it.

April 17th. COMMON SENSE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain ROBERT TATNELL, late of the State navy, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts atteſted, for payment, to GEORGE GLENTWORTH, Adminiſtrat.

April 18, 1786. ¶

BOSTON, *April* 5.

The moſt violent ſtorm we have had this ſeaſon, began laſt Saturday about noon, and continued without any intermiſſion until the afternoon of Sunday---the wind, which blew exceeding hard, at N. E.---As yet we have not heard of much damage done to the ſhipping on our coaſt, as was expected.---In this town ſome veſſels, wharves and ſeveral houſes received much damage---a quantity of lumber was floated off, and ſeveral chimnies, a blackſmith's ſhop, fences, railings and ſheds, were blown down---the ferry way, on this ſide Charles River, was broken up, and the materials diſperſed. Five piers of the bridge, on the other ſide the river, which were part of thoſe erected within theſe few days, were forced up, and drifted aſhore, with the implements uſed in the buſineſs, near the north Battery, in this town. The cauſe of this misfortune, but which has only undone the buſineſs of a week, was owing to the outer pier, which was raiſed in the afternoon of Saturday, not being driven in the earth, and was by reaſon thereof put in motion, by the violence of the weather, and carried off with it four others, to which it was connected. Had thoſe lately put down been ſecured by ſtring pieces, they would, without doubt, have withſtood this fierce aſſault of the elements, as the other parts of this noble ſtructure remain as firm as pillars of adamant.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 4th, 1786.

" Captain Fletcher is arrived from France, who gives us the pleaſing account that the money per the Ceres is found, except about five hundred pounds; but as it was altogether, within ten feet ſquare, we can hardly think that ſo much will be wanting; it is only from his judgement, as all his papers relative thereto were loſt.---As to the loſs we do not yet know how it will fall, whether general or particular, as it is in the admiralty of France, and they will fix it as is cuſtomary there---The expences will not be much. It will be neceſſary for all concerned in the money, to ſend duplicate bills of lading, for it is not clear to us but the admiralty will detain it until all appear, and the captain ſays ſeveral of the letters were loſt, and doubtleſs ſome of the bills of lading."

NEW-YORK, *April* 12.

Letters from Kingſton, in Jamaica, received in Philadelphia, adviſe, that twenty-two ſail of American and Britiſh veſſels have been ſeized there within a few weeks, all of them being concerned in an illicit trade, or ſome other breaches of their laws of trade.

Other letters that arrived here laſt week, in ſtrong terms, enforce the danger of ſending the produce of America to the Weſt-Indies in any other than Britiſh bottoms, navigated according to Britiſh laws.

The Mediterranean trade ſhut to America by the depredations of the Barbary corſairs----the French and Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands refuſe admittance to American veſſels but in a very limited way---to what quarter of the world can ſhe export her wheat, corn and lumber---to whom and where can her citizens look for ſome participaion of the commerce of the world-----Alas, not to Congreſs! for they have not the power to enforce any commercial treaty they may make, however advantageous to the United States---the nations of Europe too well know this, and profit by the diſtracted ſtate of our councils.---The union of the Thirteen States is much too weak, even to combat the machinations of any petty Prince, however contemptible, who ſhall chuſe to inſult the American flag:---All and every of theſe reaſons point out very clearly that Congreſs muſt have more power, and the means of uſing it---either they muſt have the national impoſt, or ſome other productive funds; the former is beſt, as having been long canvaſſed and very generally approved: Delay is dangerous to the trade of America.

A correſpondent expreſſes his utter aſtoniſhment, that any difficulty is made reſpecting the general impoſt. The people of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their acts of Dec. 1782, and April, 1786, do pledge the faith of the United States, that the general impoſt ſhall be applied ſolely and unalterably to the payment of the natioal debt, and no other purpoſe; and that an annual account ſhall be rendered thereof. Why then, in the name of common ſenſe or common honeſty, does not our ſtate meet the other twelve on that ground, and grant the impoſt for twenty-five years, ſolely and expreſly on thoſe conditions; and then, if the other twelve ſtates ſhould fooliſhly and prodigally waſte their own treaſures, we can ſet up for ourſelves as a diſtinct ſovereign power; make war and peace, and form treaties with the Algerines and other powers. The European powers will be paid, right or wrong, or occupy ſome part of the territory of a fradulent, faithleſs nation, as a ſecurity and pledge. What part ſo fit and deſerving of French fleets and Spaniſh garriſons, as capital towns in the moſt faithleſs part of the Thirteen States: New-York and Albany. The conduct of thoſe, who on narrow grounds oppoſe the general impoſt, is like that of a little, poverty ſtruck, mean ſpirited fellow, who having paſſed an evening in company with gentlemen, when the bill is called, diſputes his club; ſays there was half a pint called and drank while he was out of the room, that grog would have been good enough; wine was too coſtly. He refuſes to pay his ſhare to the gentleman appointed to receive and pay the whole; and he will go to the bar himſelf, and pay his part in ſixpenny-pieces and coppers, warily counted one by one.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

Died, on Friday morning laſt, Mrs. RACHEL WILSON, the wife of the Honorable JAMES WILSON, Eſquire, in the 36th year of her age; and on Sunday her remans were depoſited in Chriſt Church yard, attended by a numerous train of reſpectable citizens and ſorrowing friends.

The religious and ſocial virtues of her heart were manifeſted by a uniform and exemplary exerciſe of the important duties of *mother*, *wife* and *friend*. To theſe were added thoſe external graces and engaging manners, which are not only the indications, but the genuine offspring of a benevolent diſpoſition, and thoſe perſonal accompliſhments which are the ornaments of life.------ Well may the tears of ſorrow flow for the loſs of one ſo valued and ſo beloved.---Her diſtinguiſhed virtue ſhall embalm her memory: and her elegy is written in the hearts of her friends!

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated April 7.

" Laſt Thurſday night, a new ſchooner belonging to Beverly, from the Weſt-Indies, loaded principally with ſalt and ſugar, ſtruck upon Baker's Iſland Breakers, near Salem harbour, and ſunk, by which both veſſel and cargo were loſt.

" On Saturday night, in the ſtorm, the ſchooner Mary, from Bilboa, bound to this port, was caſt away upon Tinker's Iſland (near Marblehead) and all on board periſhed. The ſchooner and cargo is entirely loſt. The bodies of the Captain (Thomas Davis, belonging to Glouceſter) the mate and cook, have ſince been taken up on the Iſland and decently interred.

" Several other veſſels were unfortunately caſt away during the ſtorm, but we do not learn any lives were loſt."

We hear that Mr. ANDREW BROWN, formerly ſo well known in this ſtate for his ſucceſs in conducting an Engliſh Education, has ſo perfectly recovered his health, that he intends, in a few weeks, to open a ſchool, in this city, *ſolely* for the purpoſe of inſtructing young miſſes, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.---And in order to render his plan the more perfect and effectual, he propoſes to ſubmit the proficiency of his pupils to a number of gentlemen, to be called VISITORS; who will be requeſted, by Mr. Brown, the firſt year, to perform that office, but who will, afterwards, be annually choſen by the parents of the young ladies belonging to the ſchool.

§ A public Examination of Candidates for Degrees in the Arts and in Medicine, will be held in the Hall of the Univerſity on Friday, the 26th of May, and the Commencement on Thurſday the 29th of June, enſuing. April 19.

*** A meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the Univerſity, on FRIDAY next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, when a number of gentlemen duly propoſed as new members are to be ballotted for. A full meeting of the ſociety is, therefore, earneſtly requeſted.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

JACOB COLEMAN, of Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, wiſhes to communicate to the public, thro' the channel of the Engliſh and German News-papers, a mode to preſerve the Peach-tree from being injured by a ſpecies of worm, which for many years paſt has deſtroyed numbers of them in this and the neighbouring ſtates, viz.

Clear away the gum that iſſues out of the tree affected by the worm, ſtrew a little quantity of flour of brimſtone around the root, cover it lightly with fine mound, that it may not be blown away, yet ſo that the ſun may operate through and cauſe the brimſtone to fumigate, which deſtroys the worm. One pound of brimſtone will be ſufficient for near 200 trees. The ſame kind of ſulphur he alſo found to be deſtructive to catterpillars (which at this ſeaſon are beginning to prey on the orchards of apple-trees) viz. ſplit the end of a pole or ſtick, put therein a few brimſtone matches, ſet them on fire, and hold the pole under the neſt, and the catterpillars will periſh. A pole thus lighted will anſwer for three or four neſts.

Theſe experiments he hath tried with great ſucceſs, and recommends them.

IN purſuance of an order of the 3d and 13th inſt. received from the Supreme Executive Council---Notice is hereby given, that on Thurſday, the 1ſt of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold by public vendue, at the court-houſe in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, an eſtate, late the property of Andrew Allen, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, and known by the name of the Big Spring, conſiſting of 472 acres.

Gold or ſilver, paper money of this ſtate, of the laſt emiſſion, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, will be received in payment.

THOMAS PARRY,) Agents of the ſale of confiſcated
HENRY HOLLAR,) eſtates for the county of Berks.

April 13, 1786.

Receiver-General's Office, April 17, 1786.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeable to an act of General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled " An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, and for diſpoſing of the houſe and lots in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of J. Galloway, and forfeited to this commonwealth; the manſion-houſe and lots adjoining, on Market-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid ſtreet, 60 feet, and in length or depth on Sixth-ſtreet 180 feet, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, as aforeſaid, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Conditions of ſale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment.

One third part of the conſideration money to be paid within three days after the ſale---another third part in one month thereafter, and the remaining third part within two months from the day of ſale.

Poſſeſſion of the premiſes to be given on a certificate from the Receiver-General of the Land Office, that payment has been made of one third part of the conſideration money, and good and ſufficient ſecurity given for the payment of the remainder, agreeably to the preceding terms.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

New Books, juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW BOOK-STORE in Second-ſtreet, two doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

1 A PLAN for the eſtabliſhment of Public Schools, and the diffuſion of knowledge in Pennſylvania: to which are added, Thoughts upon the mode of education proper in a republic; addreſſed to the Legiſlature and Citizens of the ſtate. Price only 6*d*.

2. The young man's magazine: containing the ſubſtance of moral philoſophy and divinity, ſelected from the works of the moſt eminent for wiſdom, learning, and virtue, among the ancients and moderns, 1*ſ*.

Of T. Dobſon, likewiſe, may be had the following

SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.

Ruddiman's rudiments of the Latin tongue, the nineteenth genuine edition, Price 2/6.
Ruddiman's Latin grammar, 5*ſ*.
Ruddiman's Latin and Engliſh vocabulary, 2*ſ*.
Grammatical exerciſes, or an exemplification of the ſeveral moods and tenſes, and of the principal rules of conſtruction, adapted to the method of Ruddiman's rudiments, 2/6.
Buchanan's pſalms. The Latin text and order of conſtruction on the ſame page, with an Engliſh tranſlation in the manner of Davidſon's virgil, price 10*ſ*.
Dunlap's Greek grammar, 5*ſ*.
Greek new teſtament, by Mataire, 7/6.
Latin new teſtament, by Beza, 5*ſ*.
Cæſar, Horace, Virgil, Cicero's orations, &c. &c. &c. in uſum delphini
Philadelphia Latin Grammar, 3*ſ*.
---------- Latin exerciſes, 3*ſ*9.
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Latin and Engliſh, 10*ſ*.
Dictionaries by Ainſworth, Young, Cole, &c. Alſo, a very extenſive general collection of BOOKS in the various branches of literature, in the freſheſt and moſt elegant bindings.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Northern Liberties, midway between Germantown and Frankford, and four miles from the city of Philadelphia, called CLERMONT, the property of the late Thomas Lawrence, Eſq. deceaſed. On this farm, which conſiſts of one hundred and forty acres, is a large and convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, fifty-three feet front, with a piazza at the back, the whole length of the houſe, a ſpacious and well laid out garden, containing a variety of choice fruit, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with moſt excellent water, a convenient brick houſe for the accommodation of a tenant, with ſtable, coach-houſe, &c. On the place are 40 acres of orchard, which produce a great quantity of the fineſt apples. The farm is divided into four lots. No. 1. Conſiſting of 25 acres. No. 2. On which the manſion houſe, ſpring-houſe, coach-houſe and ſtables are erected, and containing 39 acres. No. 3. Containing 35 acres, and No. 4. which contains 40 acres, ſix acres of orchard, and a good frame dwelling houſe. It will be ſold entire, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Each of the lots command an elegant and extenſive proſpect. The terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to Col. John Shee, in Philadelphia, or John Lawrence, Eſq. in Norris-town, Montgomery county.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given immediately.

April 12, 1786. tf

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of December laſt, a red BULL, about 3 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

10th of 4th month, 1786. EDWARD OWEN. ¶

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet, a very large aſſortment of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo

COTTON and linen ſtripes, hempen thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins, pelongs, modes and perſians, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, 8, 9 and 10-qr. Flanders bed-ticks, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, an aſſortment of calimancoes and durants, flowered and plain drawboys and dimities, ſhallow and deep crown Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains, pendants and hands, fine iron wire, pewter table and tea-ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe-buckles, metal buttons, pins, needles, ſham buck table knives and forks, piſtol capt knives, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl-blades, ſhoe tacks, braſs thimbles, curtain rings, Barlow penknives, large ſciſſars, Engliſh paſteboards, pig braſs, double and ſingle rolled iron plate, German looking-glaſſes, &c. &c. &c. ¶ 8 w. April 27, 1785.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered into the 22d day of May next,

A HOUSE, well calculated for ſhop-keeping, which has been occupied that way many years, oppoſite the upper market-houſe in the borough of Wilmington, Delaware State. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Printer, in ſaid borough.

April 17, 1786. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, within ſeven miles of this city, near the main road leading to Lancaſter, and about one mile from Merion meeting-houſe, containing about one hundred and ſeventy acres of good land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn, with ſtables; a milk-houſe, with an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, about 18 acres of meadow in good order, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard, and other fruit trees: The whole under good fence, and for healthineſs of ſituation inferior to none in that neighbourhood. A good and ſufficient title will be made. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES and JOSHUA HOWELL, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 4th month 15th, 1786. 6w

Philadelphia, April 17, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 29th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick Houſe and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, betwen Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Second-ſtreet about 12 feet, and extending in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the north by Moſes Bartram's meſſuage and lot, on the ſouth by Samuel Taylor's meſſuage and lot, and on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of ------ pounds per annum; the ſituation is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs: Taken in execution, and ſold as the property of Jacob Reno, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Mr. S. Jennings's EXHIBITION of *Tranſparent Views.*

IN conſequence of the encouragement received from his friends, Mr. S. Jennings has, at a conſiderable expence, prepared Four Tranſparent Scenes, with ſuitable decorations, which he will exhibit at the houſe of Mr. Henry Epple, on the north ſide of Race-ſtreet, midway between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; where he has accommodated himſelf with a large and commodious room, completely adapted to the purpoſe of exhibition.

Deſirous of rendering every ſatisfaction to a generous public, Mr. Jennings has omitted no endeavour which can add to their entertainment. The views are the early productions of an American artiſt, who aſſures his friends and the public, that he will, by a future addition of ſcenes, deſcriptive of ſuch ſubjects as may be deemed moſt worthy of their approbation, promote to the utmoſt of his abilities and power their delight and entertainment.

The ſcenes will be preſented in the following order, and conſiſt of,

1. A view of Jupiter, God of the Heathens, darting thunder and lightning from the clouds, &c.

2. America among the tombs, bewailing the loſs of her brave ſons who fell in the late conteſt---An American ſoldier, &c.

3. A ſcene repreſenting his excellency General Waſhington---The ſtatues of American generals and the temples of Honour and Virtue.

4. The celebrated Mr. Garrick, in the character of Richard the Third.

The ſize of each view, excluſive of decorations and ornaments, is ſeven feet by eight.

Admiſſion tickets at the price of 3*ſ*9 each, may be had at Mr. James Trenchard's, engraver, at the north eaſt corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, of Meſſrs. Cary and Co. and at the place of exhibition.

The doors will be opened at half paſt ſix o'clock in the evening, and the exhibition begin preciſely at ſeven.

Deſcriptive catalogues of the views are delivered at the room gratis.

*** The days of exhibition are *Monday* and *Thurſday*.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 3d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze in her face, and a white ſpot on the flank as large as a man's hand, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, not yet docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, newly ſhod, was ſeen the morning of the fourth near the ſign of the waggon on the Coneſtogo road, a man riding her. Whoever takes up ſaid thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS and reaſonable charges.

¶ DAVID CLOYD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of ISAAC THOMAS, in Willis Town, Cheſter county, on the night following the 10th inſtant, a young HORSE, of a light bay colour, mixed with a few white hairs, a ſtar, and blaze down his face, about 15 hands high, three years old this ſpring, has one white foot behind, and is a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſhall have the reward of FOUR POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ TOWNSEND THOMAS.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1786.

To be SOLD for want of employ,

A SMART lively MULATTOE BOY, who hath near 15 years to ſerve, very healthy. Likewiſe four years to come of a LEASE of ſix acres of meadow, in good order, near town; and a few tons of good FIRST CROP HAY. Enquire of

‡ WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Southwark.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to take notice, that their annual election for twelve Managers and a treaſurer, will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

March 31, 1786.

To be SLOD by public Vendue,

On the 20th inſt. at the BELL INN, in Kingſeſſing, purſuant to the laſt will of Margaret Wilſon, deceaſed,

A LOT of Marſh Meadow, ſituate in Kingſeſſing aforeſaid, bounded by Church creek, Barr creek, and lands of Robert Towers and Iſaac Hibberd, jun. containing about 10 acres. Alſo a Lot of upland in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by the road leading to Tinicum lands, belonging to the heirs of Andrew Cox, and others; a ſmall tenement is erected thereon, and a conſiderable number of apple trees planted. The ſale will begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the terms of ſale will be made known.

‡ JOHN GRANTHAM, Executor.

Bucks county, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS William Roberts, Eſq; High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, hath, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at Newtown and elſewhere, in ſaid county, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates real and perſonal of John Prowle and Thomas Ramſey, Collectors of Tinicum; Daniel Hough and Enoch Bett's real eſtate, Collectors of Solebury; Jeſſe Jackſon, Collector of Benſalem; Zebulon Pike, Collector of Buckingham, and Jonathan Kinſey, his ſecurity; Owen Lovett, Collector of Falls townſhip; John Taylor, jun. Collector of Upper Makefield; Enoch Roberts, Collector of Millford; Patrick Hunter, Collector of Newtown; John Low, Collector of Rockhill; Jacob Burk, Collector of Richland; Cornelius Vanſant, Collector of Lower Makefield; and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Valentine Neiſon, a Collector, deceaſed, of Middletown townſhip, for the balance due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto John Hart, Eſq; county Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, that a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at Newtown, on the 22d day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid John Prowle, Thomas Ramſey, Daniel Hough, Enoch Betts, Jeſſe Jackſon, Zebulon Pike, Jonathan Kinſey, Owen Lovett, John Taylor, jun. Enoch Roberts, Patrick Hunter, John Low, Jacob Burk, Cornelius Vanſant, and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator of Valentine Nelſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe warrants will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

¶ ALEXANDER HUGHES,
JOSEPH M'ILVAINE,
NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Commiſſioners.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis Armſtrong and William Armſtrong, late of the county of Cheſter, having by due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz.

Matthias Aſpden's, 150 acres and buildings, in the townſhip of Newtown; on this plantation is a good orchard, 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtream of water running through the plantation, near half woodland.

Thomas Bulla's, 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury townſhip; this plantation is well improved, and the farm good.

Francis and William Armſtrong's, being one half of 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury, undivided, chiefly woodland. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on the 29th day of April next. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms of ſale according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month. Officers and ſoldiers depreciation certificates to be received in payment, or caſh.

And I, as Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limitted by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

March 27, 1786. ¶ THOMAS LEVIS, Agent.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of

LAND, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

April 4, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, A dark brown Mare, near 15 hands high, ſix years old this ſpring, trots and paces, is ſhod before, has neither brand nor any natural mark. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 29, 1786. ¶ SAMUEL REA.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spaniſh Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, either out and out, or on an eaſy yearly ground rent, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,

SEVERAL Lots of Ground, ſituate in the town of NEW-PHILADELPHIA, lately laid out by the ſaid ſubſcriber, adjoining the town of Harriſburgh, in Dauphin county, on the river Suſquehanna. The ſaid lots command a beautiful proſpect of the ſaid river, on a high and healthy ſpot, and in a plentiful country, well calculated for trade, which is daily increaſing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. George Cooper, the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in this city, or to the proprietor living in ſaid town,

Plans of the above town to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at Mr. Cooper's, and at the proprietor's. ADAM EKERT.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1786. ¶

Long Marſh, March, 1786.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of May next, about 2500 acres of LAND, lying together in Caroline and Queen Ann counties, in the ſtate of Maryland, known commonly by the name of Long Marſh, conſiſting of different tracts and farms, from 3 too 500 acres each, improved with convenient buildings, and orchards of excellent fruit, yielding great crops of cyder; about one half of the above lands are meadow grounds of prime quality; near 200 acres are now ſet in timothy graſs, and generally produce from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre at one mowing, and 300 acres more are prepared and may be ſet with timothy next autumn.

Theſe lands have produced from eight to twelve barrels of corn per acre, and after ſix or eight years tillage in corn, ſet in graſs produce as above. Some of the meadows which have been ſet for twelve years in timothy graſs, do not require to be ſet a ſecond time. They produce tobacco equal to Indian corn or graſs, and hemp to great advantage. The above lands are paſſed through by the great roads leading from Annapolis to Dover, and from Philadelphia down the peninſula, heading all the rivers making out of the two bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware, and at their croſſing form a convenient place for trade, being 16 miles from Cheſtertown, 17 from Dover, 12 from Church Hill, and 12 from the heads of the rivers Cheſter and Choptank, and are, as to ſituation, as convenient for purchaſing cattle, and in quality of ſoil, for grazing, as, perhaps, any lands in the United States. The above meadows never have required manure, and it is ſuppoſed, from their depth of ſoil, and uncommon fertility, never will require it, ſo long as the owners will be content with one crop of hay per year, and graze the ſecond crop of graſs.

Any particulars reſpecting the above lands, of which a perſon inclined to purchaſe may be deſirous to know, may be received by applying to VACHEL KEENE, and Captains JOHN and RICHARD KEENE, living on the premiſes. ¶ 5 w.

MARCH 28, 1786.

For the Information of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners have divided the city into two diſtricts for the enſuing year; and have agreed with Alexander Miller, as ſcavenger for the ſouth diſtrict, which begins at South ſtreet, extending north to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet; and with Michael Wartman, for the north diſtrict, beginning at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet extending to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, and each diſtrict from the river Delaware as far weſt as the ſtreets, lanes and alleys are paved: And in order to inform the citizens, as well as the ſcavengers of their duty, and, that none may plead ignorance who may offend in the premiſes, the following ſections of the law reſpecting the ſame are herewith inſerted: The ſaid Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners being determined to put the ſaid law fully into execution.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, from time to time, ſhall employ, hire and agree with proper and capable perſons, to clean the cartway of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes and alleys, which have been heretofore, or ſhall be ſo paved as aforeſaid, and to remove and carry off from thence all mud, dirt, and other filth there found, that ſhall or may incommode the inhabitants, in ſuch manner and form, and at ſuch time or times as they, the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, with the magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia, or any three of them, ſhall direct and appoint; which ſaid perſons, ſo agreed with and employed, ſhall take upon themſelves the office and duty of ſcavengers, purſuant to their reſpective agreements aforeſaid, under the penalty of five pounds for every neglect or refuſal; and if any ſuch ſcavenger ſhall neglect or refuſe to carry off and remove all and every part of the mud, mire, dirt and other filth found in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys aforeſaid, agreeable to his contract with the ſaid commiſſioners, he ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the inhabitants and occupiers of the houſes and lots, and the ſextons, porters, or other keepers of churches, meeting houſes, academies, ſchools, and other public buildings and burying grounds, fronting the paved ſtreets, lanes and alleys within the ſaid city, ſhall rake and ſweep into the cartway the dirt, ſoil and other filth to be found on the brick pavement or footway before their reſpective houſes, lots or dwellings, or cauſe the ſame to be done, once at leaſt in every week, that is to ſay, on every Friday, when the ſnow or ice on the ſaid pavements does not prevent, that it may be removed by the ſaid ſcavengers on the ſame day, or the day following, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding five ſhillings, for every neglect or refuſal.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall caſt or lay, or cauſe to be caſt or laid, any ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth or annoyance, on any pavement within the ſaid city, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence; but every ſuch perſon or perſons, having ſuch ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth, ſhall keep the ſame in ſome other place, until the ſcavenger ſhall attend with his cart to carry off the ſame, which he is hereby enjoined to do, once in every week at leaſt, if required, at the door of every ſuch perſon, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every refuſal, and to take and receive the ſame into his cart, and to remove the ſame out of the inhabited parts of ſaid city, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every neglect or refuſal: Provided always, and be it enacted, that every ſuch perſon, having ſuch mud, dung, aſhes or other filth ſo to be carried off, ſhall pay to every ſuch ſcavenger, for all ſuch filth and no other, as ſhall be occaſioned by or ariſe from his partiular trade, buſineſs or occupation, and is not incident to common houſe keeping, at ſuch rate as ſhall be from time to time ſettled and aſcertained by the ſaid commiſſioners, unleſs he, ſhe or they, ſhall chooſe to carry off the ſame at his, her, or their own expence, in another manner.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

FORTY thouſand acres of Land, ſituate in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of New-York, lying between the German Flats and Cherry Valley, about 12 miles from the latter, 20 from the Mohawk river and 70 from Albany, bounded partly on the weſt ſide of lake Otſego and the river Suſquehanna, where Col. George Croghan formerly lived. Perſons applying before the 20th day of April next, may hear the terms and ſee a map of the premiſes, after which time attendance will be given on the ſpot, where any perſon applying may have as many acres as ſuits, and a clear and ample title made, by

Burlington, March the 28th, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM COOPER, ANDREW CRAIG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named John Laird, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black eyes and black hair; had on when he went away an old fur hat, an old brown broadcloth coat, an old filk waiſtcoat ſtriped red and yellow, a pair of jean overalls, woollen ſtockings and good ſhoes. Whoever will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 29, 1786. ¶ HENRY DILLS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the ſaid ſervant is the perſon who ſtole a dark brown mare from Samuel Rea.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1786.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Bell, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, particularly thoſe that owe for Grave-digging; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

¶ LEONARD DORSEY, JOHN GERMON, } Adminiſtrators.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Murray, of Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, deceaſed, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Mr. James Ritchie, in the ſame townſhip and county, in order for ſettlement.

ROBERT FORSMAN, Adminiſtrator.

April 3d, 1786. ‡

L O S T,

ON the 25th of March, between the city of Philadelphia and Græme Park, a certificate, iſſued out of the commiſſioner's office, Pennſylvania, to Andrew Creary, No. 1129, dated July 26, 1784, bearing intereſt from Sept. 29, 1779, amounting to 119 23-90ths dollars, ſpecie. Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend it to the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Irwin, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ANDREW CREARY.

N. B. The above certificate can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, as payment is ſtopped at the different offices. If found in Philadelphia, and brought to the Printers hereof, they will convey intelligence to the owner. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnerſhip of CALEB and GEORGE NORTH is diſſolved agreeable to contract; therefore all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment, or give their obligation, with ſecurity if demanded.

There are now opening for ſale, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Caleb and George North, in Coventry, a handſome aſſortment of Merchandiſe, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold at the very loweſt prices for caſh, by

March 22, 1786 § NORTH & WILSON.

TO BE LETT,

For one or two years from the firſt of May next,

THAT large, commodious and beautiful country ſeat belonging to the Rev. Dr. SMITH, commanding an extenſive view of the river Schuylkill at the falls, now occupied by John Rice, Eſq; with all convenient ſtables and other out-houſes, and alſo from 20 to 40 acres of meadow and other ground, as may beſt ſuit the tenant. For terms apply to the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; or Major Von Heer, adjoining the premiſes, or to William Moore Smith, Eſq; at Col. Craig's, Montgomery county.

Alſo to be lett, A plantation of about 230 acres of LAND in Lower Merion, adjoining Mr. Algernon Roberts, and oppoſite Righter's Ferry on Schuylkill. Apply as above.

Glouceſter county, March 27, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named PATRICK TOOL, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh; had on and took with him when he went away, a homeſpun dead coloured upper thick jacket, with a fall down collar and cuffs to the ſleeves, patches on the elbows and cuffs of new cloth with wooden buttons, one blue and white ſtriped under ditto, old leather breeches, two pair of blue grey yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with hob nails in the heels and toes, a ſmall felt hat, a large good axe, and a new hemp ſheeting wallet with a patch on one end. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOB COLES. ¶

N. B. If ſaid ſervant is taken up and confined in any goal, it is deſired the ſame may be adverti ſed in this paper.

Buckingham, Bucks County, Third-month 23, 1786.

WAS found tied in the wood, on the night of the 11th inſt. a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, with a ſaddle and bridle, and a bag with ſeed; likewiſe a wallet, with two pair of ſtockings, one pair lately waſhed and not dry, two rope halters and a bridle, with ſome other things, ſuppoſed to be left there by a certain man who was ſeen carrying ſome hay from the ſubſcriber's barn, near William Bennet's tavern. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ AMOS BRADSHAW.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented ſervant girl, named CATHARINE SHORT, about 18 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair: Had on, and took with her, one new mode bonnet, a brown camblet cloak, lined with green baize, one red worſted gown, one calicoe ditto, a blue callamanco ſkirt, one black quilted ditto, two aprons, one check, the other white, one pair thread hoſe, and a pair of old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward.

† WILLIAM ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1786. THE NUMB. 2917.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1786.

PURSUANT to an act of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, intituled An act for furnishing the quota of this state towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States, &c. WE, the subscribers, Commissioners of taxes in and for the county of Northampton, in pursuance of said act, do give public NOTICE to all owners of lands and other real estates in the said county, to pay the taxes hereafter mentioned (being for the year 1785) to the Treasurer of the county aforesaid, at Easton: But if they, or some person in their behalf, do not appear and discharge the same, with all costs and charges, within three months from the date hereof, they will be sold, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and costs agreeable to law.

Easton, Northampton county, March 30th, 1786.

ABRAHAM LABAR,
PHILIP BAHL and
GEORGE F. KNOWS. } Commissioners.

Owners Names.	Acres.	Rate. £.	Tax for the year 1785. £.	s.	d.
Mount-Bethel township.					
Jacob Melcher	42	22	0	1	10
John Clows	100	50	0	4	2
David Owen	100	50	0	4	2
John Lowrey	80	40	0	3	4
Stephen and Joseph Shewell	300	150	0	12	6
Robert Levers, Esq;	145	72	0	6	0
Amos Strettle	391	195	0	16	3
Alexander Brown	230	115	0	9	7
Alexander M'Ellroy	172	85	0	7	1
Daniel Runalds	68	34	0	2	10
George A. Baker	1252	626	2	17	2
John Towns	300	60	0	5	0
Richard Fullerton	400	90	0	7	6
Williams township.					
William Allen, deceased	100	60	0	5	0
Allen township.					
Sarah Wister	455	300	1	5	0
Heidleberg township.					
Samuel Roth	59	20	0	1	8
Bethlehem township.					
Sarah Wister	407	300	1	5	0
William Bingham	500	350	1	9	4
Forks township.					
Thomas Potts	12	6	0	0	6
Penn township.					
Philip Mosser	29	10	0	0	10
Burghard Mosser	38	13	0	1	1
Martin Swab	150	50	0	4	2
Peter Shull	70	22	0	1	10
Jacob Mase	400	130	0	10	10
Peter Keisser	200	65	0	5	5
Thomas Parwin	200	65	0	5	5
Valentine Brobst	150	50	0	4	2
Henry Reaselderffer	100	33	0	2	9
Arnold Billig	300	100	0	8	4
John Delong	180	95	0	7	11
William Green	100	33	0	2	9
George Shellhamer	100	33	0	2	9
John Nyer	50	16	0	1	4
Conrad Ihrie, junr.	90	30	0	2	6
William Logan	310	102	0	8	6
William Buchman	200	65	0	5	5
James Bartley	176	55	0	4	7
Nicholas Frantz	223	72	0	6	0
George Slicher	300	130	0	10	10
John Ritter	204	66	0	5	6
Abel James	150	50	0	4	2
Towamensing township.					
Nicholas Seager	200	65	0	5	5
Christian Huffman	300	100	0	8	4
Ulrich Shoewalter	100	33	0	2	9
Mark Thompson	5	15	0	1	3
Hugh Hughs	5	15	0	1	3
Bethlehem Estate	500	170	0	14	2
Thomas Craig	400	133	0	11	1
John Everett	300	100	0	8	4
Christian Hoffman	200	65	0	5	5
John Kern	150	50	0	4	2
Lewis Young	100	33	0	2	9
William Kern	60	20	0	1	8
Robert Dunn	12	4	0	0	4
Plainfield township.					
John Hutchison	70	23	0	1	11
Widow Shlidehorn	300	100	0	8	4
Jacob Stroud	100	33	0	2	9
Peter Seip	100	33	0	2	9
Michael Lawall	15	5	0	0	5
John Young	50	17	0	1	5
John Biddle	100	33	0	2	9
John Gor. Boon	270	90	0	7	6
Frederick Hubler	25	8	0	0	8
Plainfield township continued.					
Widow Weyland	100	33	0	2	9
Christian Fry	40	13	0	1	1
John Okely	200	65	0	5	5
Godlieb Hubler	25	8	0	0	8
Cornelius Wygand	50	17	0	1	5
Andrew Stucker	25	8	0	0	8
James Kelly	50	19	0	1	5
Hamilton township.					
Richard Peters	3000	1000	4	3	4
Lyndford Lardner	387	125	0	10	5
Chesnut-Hill township.					
Peter Dehaven	78	26	0	2	2
Abel James	325	108	0	9	0
Joft Erd	95	31	0	2	7
Joseph Beidle	600	200	0	16	8
John Lardner	1000	333	1	17	9
Joseph Rawling	250	80	0	6	8
Samuel Rawling	200	65	0	5	5
George Palmer	400	130	0	10	10
Richard Peters	700	230	0	19	2
William Paul	100	33	0	2	9
Thomas James	235	75	0	6	3
Jacob Weiss	150	50	0	4	2
Edward Sheimer	136	45	0	3	9
Richard Wister	300	100	0	8	4
Benjamin Thompkins	500	165	0	13	9
Matthias Bush	100	33	0	2	9
Nathaniel Seidle	240	80	0	6	8
Andrew Deemer	100	33	0	2	9
Lower-Smithfield township.					
Abel James	650	216	0	18	0
Richard Peters	833	271	1	2	7
Lewis Gordon	200	100	0	5	5
William Logan	300	100	0	8	4
John Okely	170	53	0	4	5
Robert Levers, Esq;	4200	1332	5	11	0
Charles Moore	150	50	0	4	2
Abraham Van Campen	50	18	0	1	6
Paul Carper	300	100	0	8	4
James Morgan	333	111	0	9	3
Joseph Morris	280	95	0	7	11
Ditto	1500	500	2	1	8
Richard Backhouse	50	18	0	1	6
Daniel Broadhead, jun.	100	33	0	2	9
William Smith	1340	450	1	17	6
Martin Kriter's estate	350	118	0	9	10
Lawrence Herber	290	98	0	8	2
Jacob Shallus	520	170	0	14	2
John Pinkerton	300	100	0	8	4
Thomas Shields	300	100	0	8	4
John Bayard	200	65	0	5	5
George Henry	400	133	0	10	7
Edward Evans	1000	333	1	7	9
Samuel Meredith	5870	1965	8	4	10
Samuel Powel	3266	1125	4	13	9
Robert Morris	4442	144	6	3	4
James Wilson	10070	3325	13	17	1
Levy Hollingsworth	1000	333	1	7	9
William Bingham	270	90	0	7	6
Adolph Gillman	301	100	0	8	4
Martin Gillman	301	100	0	8	4
Thomas Bashall	300	100	0	8	4
Richard Rundles	300	100	0	8	4
Thomas Beans	112	37	0	3	1
Michael Hilligas	100	33	0	2	9
Robert S. Jones	1000	333	1	7	9
Lewis Kreider	300	100	0	8	4
Edward Millner	1237	412	1	14	4
Peter Hay	250	83	0	6	11
Mathias Irvin	230	78	0	6	6
Robert Levers	2600	866	3	12	2

NOTICE is also given to the owners of lands, or other real estate, within the said county of Northampton, who stand yet in arrears for taxes heretofore advertised for the payment thereof, if they, or some other person for them, do not appear and discharge the same within sixty days from the date thereof, such lands or other real estate will be sold, or a sufficient part thereof, to satisfy the said taxes and costs thereby accruing, according to law.

ABRAHAM LABAR,
PHILIP BAHL and
G. FREDERICK KNOWS, } Commissioners.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A PETITION from Moses Ford was read, praying to be appointed Register of wills, &c. and Recorder of deeds, in and for the county of Westmoreland.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the Presbyterian congregation of Bensalem township, in the county of Bucks, was read, praying to be incorporated.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the Coopers, inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, was read, praying an act may be passed, prohibiting and restraining all foreigners, who have not served legal apprenticeships in this state, or some one of the United States, from exercising or prosecuting the trade of a Cooper in this state.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Lancaster was read, praying that public certificates may be received in payment for unpatented lands, and that the expences of government may be lessened.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the Elders and Deacons of the reformed congregations in and about the township of Earl, in the county of Berks, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the members of the said congregations, was read, setting forth, that they have at a considerable expence erected a building for public worship in the said township; that as the members are few in number, they find it difficult to raise money sufficient to defray the expences thereof; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill, for the purpose of authorising them to raise by way of lottery the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be applied towards defraying the expences aforesaid.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition and remonstrance from Charles Bessonett, proprietor of the new bridge over Neshaminy river, in the county of Bucks, was read, remonstrating against granting the prayer of the petition of Joseph Baldwin and Joseph Vandegrift, read March 2d instant.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the directions of former Houses of Assembly, the commissioners of the county of Chester, conjunction with a member of this House, made report, relative to the several robberies said to have been committed on Benjamin Worrall, John Ratew, Abner Evans, Jonathan Thomas and David Cloyd, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed February 28th last, on the petition of Gunning Bedford, and others, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act for erecting the town of York into a "borough, for regulating the buildings, preventing nuisances "and encroachments on the commons, squares, streets, lanes and "alleys of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Congregation in the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fisheries in the river Schuylkill," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The following bills having been brought in engrossed, were severally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to sign the same, viz.

An ACT for the relief of such officers, late of the state navy, as were made prisoners of war previous to the derangement in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and were afterwards honorably discharged, and of the widows and children of those officers who died during their captivity.

An ACT for complying with the requisition of the United States in Congress assembled, for the services of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and for paying one year's interest on the foreign and domestic debts.

Adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A letter from James Kinkead was read, containing his resignation of the offices of Register of wills, &c. and Recorder of deeds, in and for the county of Westmoreland.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from James Brison was read, praying to be appointed Register of wills, &c. and Recorder of deeds, in and for the county of Westmoreland.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A representation and petition from John Shields and John Pomroy, two of the trustees appointed to purchase a piece of ground, whereon to erect a Court-House and Gaol in and for the county of Westmoreland, was read, of a similar tenor to that read December 27th last.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from upwards of 1000 of the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland were read, praying the seat of justice in and for the said county may be continued at Hanna's-town.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the freeholders and inhabitants of Warwick township, in the county of Lancaster, was read, praying to be annexed to the first district for holding the general elections in the said county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the present minister, trustees, elders and deacons of the German Reformed congregation in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, was read, praying leave to bring in a bill to revive their ancient charter of incorporation.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Devereux Smith, of Pittsburg, read in a former House of Assembly February 16th last, was called up, and read.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Lancaster was read, praying that public certificates may be received in payment for unpatented lands, and that the expences of government may be lessened.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 294 inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia were read, of a similar tenor with the memorial read March 3d, respecting the charter of the Bank of North-America.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from William Hay, late collector of excise for the county of Lancaster, was read, setting forth, that he is indebted to this state in the sum of two thousand pounds, for which his real estate has been taken in execution, and advertised by the sheriff for satisfaction thereof; that the sale hath been postponed from time to time for want of bidders, owing to the great scarcity of money; that he hath used every exertion in his power to render justice to the commonwealth, by making sale of his estate, without effect; therefore praying that funded certificates granted to him for his demands against the state may be accepted in discharge thereof.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Robert Bridges, William Carson, Joseph Carson and Alexander Boyd, was read, setting forth, that a few days before the British army took possession of the city of Philadelphia, they removed into the country, and finding money much wanted up the river Delaware, for the support of the troops stationed there, immediately placed their money in the continental loan-office in the state of New-Jersey, as the speediest mode of giving the much wanted relief, when, with great ease, they might have put their money into the loan-office of this state, and received the interest therefor, which, by the regulations of this state and of the state of New-Jersey, they are deprived of, therefore have no benefit from the loan of their money, and are not on an equal footing with other public creditors.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee, read March 6th, was read the second time, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred that part of the message from the Vice-President and Council respecting the disturbances at Wyoming, report---

That in the opinion of this committee, the intelligence communicated by Council affords little room to doubt but that the people at Wyoming are meditating a serious opposition to the authority of government; and it appears to them highly expedient farther to strengthen the hands of Council, to enable them effectually to carry into execution the act passed at the last session: They therefore submit the following resolution:

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the Supreme Executive Council to raiſe and equip volunteers, in addition to the proviſional meaſures directed by an act, entituled "An Act for quieting the diſturbances at Wyoming, for pardoning certain offenders, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

It was moved by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

To fill up the blank with the words, three hundred, which was carried in the negative. Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Woods, ſeconded by Mr. Smilie,

Ordered, That it be re-committed, and that the committee be inſtructed to confer with the Supreme Executive Council thereon.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to the Act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fiſheries in the river Schuylkill," having been brought in engroſſed, was compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, March 10, 1786. A. M

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to the election of a Regiſter of wills, &c. and Recorder of deeds, for the county of Weſtmoreland; and the ballots being taken, it appeared that James Hamilton, Eſq; was duly elected: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Hamilton be, and he is hereby appointed Regiſter for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, and Recorder of deeds, in and for the county of Weſtmoreland.

Petitions from 1547 inhabitants of the county of Cheſter were read, praying for a repeal of the law which ſuſpends the removal of the ſeat of juſtice from the borough of Cheſter to the Turks-Head, in Goſhen townſhip, in ſaid county; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame were read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That they, together with the other petitions and remonſtrances which have been preſented heretofore, reſpecting the removal and diviſion of the ſaid county, be referred to Meſſrs. Clymer, Woods, A. Smith, Rittenhouſe and Wheeler, to report thereon.

On motion, Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Robinſon and Loller, be a committee, to arrange the unfiniſhed buſineſs on the files of the Houſe, and to report the order in which the ſame ſhall be taken up.

The petitions of Charles Beſſonett, and Joſeph Baldwin and Joſeph Vandegrift, read March 2d and 10th, were ſeverally read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of Peter January, John Purdon, and others, read March 1ſt, and the remonſtrance of the Miniſter, ſome members of the corporation, and others, members of The Scots Preſbyterian Church in Philadelphia, read March 4th, were ſeverally read the ſecond time, and committed.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, ſeconded by Mr. Robinſon,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into and report to this Houſe the ſtate of the Treaſury, as it appears neceſſary that this Houſe ſhould have before them a ſtate of their funds.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Whitehill and Piper be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, *January* 12.

THE King of France has publiſhed an arret for the encouragement of foreign merchants and manufacturers to ſettle in his dominions, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

The King having been informed that a number of foreign merchants and manufacturers, who uſed formerly to import and vend divers merchandizes, the introduction of which his Majeſty, in order to favour the national commerce, has prohibited, were deſirous of ſettling in France, in order to eſtabliſh the ſame manufactures, if his Majeſty would be pleaſed to grant them the ſame privileges they enjoy in their native country, as well as the liberty of returning after a certain number of years; his Majeſty, thinking thoſe demands conformable to his views, grants them the following privileges:

1. He permits merchants and foreign manufacturers to eſtabliſh manufactures of every kind in his dominions, particularly muſlins, white and printed linens, ſilk ſtuffs and draperies of all ſorts, on condition that they make his country their abode, and fix their perſonal reſidence in it the diſtance of at leaſt ſeven leagues from the frontiers, and that they engage before the Intendant of the province to effectuate their ſettlement in the ſpace of a year.

2. On theſe conditions his Majeſty grants an exemption from all duties on the importation of raw materials, ſuch as cotton thread, ingredients of dying, copper, tin, machines and inſtruments neceſſary for their buſineſs, as well as their houſhold furniture, within the aforeſaid time.

3. His Majeſty further grants them and their workmen an exemption from all perſonal duties for three years.

Jan. 21. The new mode of exerciſe with the firelock (which, with the bayonet fixed, is uſed as a ſword in fencing) was received at Chatham barracks on Wedneſday laſt, in the ſquare before the marine barracks, by Generals Faucitt, Townſhend, and Colonel Williamſon (the Deputy Adjutant General) who expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction at the *novelty* and *effect* which the manœuvres ſeemed to promiſe. Lieutenant Gordon, the inventor of this new mode of defence, was recommended to perſevere in his attention to this part of tactics, for which he will no doubt be amply rewarded.

Jan. 29. It is confidently ſaid, that the Marquis of Carmarthen will ſoon reſign the office of Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and that the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinſon will be created a Peer, and appointed his ſucceſſor; and that the Marquis of Carmarthen will go out Ambaſſador to the court of Madrid.

Mr. Jenkinſon is to take his title from Addiſcombe, the name of his villa, near Croydon.

Governor Haſtings, it is ſaid, will be created a Peer of Ireland, as a mark of his Sovereign's favor for his long and faithful ſervices in the eaſt.

Feb. 7. By letters from Warſaw, of December 10, we learn, that during the abſence of Lieutenant-General de Potenſkin, commander in chief of the Ruſſian troops, poſted near the mountains of Caucaſus, almoſt all the neighbouring nations (ſome of whom had ſworn ſubmiſſion and fidelity to the empire, and others, who being only vaſſals, lived in perfect tranquility) ſuddenly revolted, inſtigated by a falſe prophet, a native of a village near the Caſpian ſea, who told them, that neither the cannon or muſkets of the Ruſſians would be fired any more, and that their accuſtomed valour no longer exiſted, if they would only with reſolution attack their fortreſſes and the new Muſcovite colonies. Their project was about to be carried into execution, and the formidable hords were ready to paſs the Kuban and the Terreck, and to attack the lines in every part, but the General, whoſe courage and wiſdom are well known, immediately on his return to the lines of Caucaſus, formed his plan, and prevented them, he entered at the head of a body of cavalry, and reſtored every thing to order.

It is reported that Congreſs, by their Ambaſſador at Verſailles, have ſolicited the loan of 450,000 dollars at preſent, by way of a bribe for peace to his Majeſty at Algiers. The requeſt is ſaid to have met with a cool reception, their great and good ally wiſhing to have ſome proſpect of former loans being liquidated before freſh debts are incurred. Something about a mortgage of territory was hinted, reſpecting which the Ambaſſador had not been inſtructed by his conſtituents. The American navigation of the Mediterranean muſt therefore, at leaſt, remain in jeopardy until Congreſs can make a depoſit of ſome kind, equivalent to the ſum to be advanced. When this is done they muſt pay their reſpects to other piratical ſtates. Tripoli, Tunis and the Emperor of Morocco, who may be as uncivil to them as the Dey.

Feb. 9. By authentic advices from Mogadore, it appears that the Emperor of Morocco has ſent out ſeveral large cruiſers to the weſtward, with poſitive orders to touch at Madeira, and bring from thence certificates from the Governor of the place of their having been at leaſt ſo far to the weſtward.

Five more are going out immediately.

On Saturday night about ten o'clock, an American courier arrived at Mr. Adam's houſe in Groſvenor ſquare from New-York. He came over to Nantz in one of the French packets, and from thence by the way of Calais to Dover. It is expected that the American Miniſter has received from Congreſs their ultimatum in reſpect of the treaty with Great-Britain, which muſt ſoon be brought on the tapis.

Feb. 13. Out of a fleet conſiſting of 13 ſail of Swediſh merchantmen, laden with naval ſtores, conſigned for l'Orient, in France, only two have reached their deſtined port; the other eleven have been wrecked in that heavy gale of wind, a ſhort time ſince, which proved ſo fatal to the Halſewell East-Indiaman. The coaſt of Eſſex has been covered with the ſpoils of this unfortunate fleet.

Feb. 25. A letter from Cape-Francois mentions, that it was the current report there, that that iſland was to be made a free port for the admiſſion of the American veſſels; and that they were in daily expectation of receiving a confirmation of this report.

The laſt letters from Madeira mention, that a large Algerine rover of 38 guns was blown off Fyall the beginning of January, and that all the crew, conſiſting of 128 men, periſhed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 15.

Mr. Jenkinſon ſaid, that the regulation of the commerce between the United States of America and our Weſt-India iſlands, and that of the trade between this country and the United States, claimed the attention of the Houſe. Many apprehended, that the plan that had hitherto been adopted in temporary acts of parliament would prove injurious to our iſland---but all this apprehenſion was now removed by experience; and therefore he thought it might with ſafety continue on the ſame footing. That until the United States ſhould bring forward ſome regular and permanent plan of commercial intercourſe, he was of opinion, that the temporary act of parliament for keeping up that intercourſe ſhould be prolonged, and that no other meaſure ought, for the preſent, to be adopted on our part. He concluded, by moving for leave to bring in a bill to prolong the ſaid act; and leave was accordingly given.

BOSTON, *April* 10.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies, we are favored with the following particulars: Nothing, he ſays, can exceed the ſeverity exerciſed towards every veſſel ſuſpected to be American, touching, or coming near any Britiſh port. Orders arrive by every packet to the commanders of the ſhips of war, to cruiſe againſt the Americans. Government brigs and ſchooners are fitting from every iſland for the ſame purpoſe. The Governor of St. Vincent's declared his inſtructions were, to take any American within three leagues of the iſland. The gentleman himſelf was chaſed within that diſtance, and his ſhip fired upon with round and grape ſhot, and muſketry, by the government ſchooner, for being ſuſpected of being an American ſhip. A ſhip belonging to Mr. Robert Morris put into Barbados in diſtreſs, bound to Liſbon: They gave the Captain liberty to ſtop his leak; but before he had accompliſhed his buſineſs, they came on board, threw in his flour, four hundred barrels, and turned him out. He aſked the Admiral where he ſhould go, or what he ſhould do in that condition? Admiral Hughes replied, "to hell---to leeward, among your allies." Three veſſels were ſeized and condemned in Dominica, for trifling cauſes: One for putting into an out-bay to water, and one of the people, unknown to the Captain, exchanging a few pounds of fiſh for a few pounds of coffee, by way of ſtores only:---Another, belonging to the iſland, trading to Virgina, for hoiſting American colours in that ſtate, and Engliſh colours under them, with the union downward. The American whalers are fired at whenever they approach near their iſlands. The Miniſtry ſuppoſe they have now put a finiſhing ſtroke to the building and increaſe of American veſſels. An act has lately been paſſed in England, and inſtructions arrived in February, that no American built veſſel ſhoud be employed or owned by Britiſh ſubjects, on any pretence whatever, except ſuch as were built before the year 1776: And in caſe of diſpute, the carpenters of the ſhips of war are to determine the built. Prizes taken by the King's ſhips are allowed and no others. American veſſels which may hereafter be taken, and condemned for ſmuggling, are not to be ſold as formerly, but burnt. In conſequence of the late act, upwards of 300 ſail of brigs, ſchooners and ſloops, which were uſually employed among the iſlands, are rendered uſeleſs to the owners: Alſo many capital ſhips, purchaſed ſince the peace took place. The gentleman, our informant, ſaw ſeveral veſſels in St. Martins that had been obliged to leave St. Kitts on account of the act, and the owners were offering them for ſale. The Britiſh Miniſtry ſeem determined to ſacrifice their iſlands to revenge themſelves upon us. The planters were very much diſſatisfied before, but this laſt ſtroke greatly diſtreſſes them. The gentleman had ſufficient opportunity of converſing with planters and merchants in the iſlands, and they all ſaid, if America did not relax, by admitting Britiſh ſhips to trade with them, the Britiſh muſt form a treaty, or ruin the iſlands. By the laſt packet, the cuſtom-houſe in London writes to that of Dominica---"We expect to ſend you further inſtructions, not to admit any of the produce of the United States by way of French or Neutral iſlands, only directly from the ſtates, in abſolutely Britiſh built ſhips, navigated according to law."

Whilſt the gentleman was at Martinico, 12 ſhips, brigs and ſnows were from Barbados, St. Vincents and Grenada, purchaſing lumber, horſes, &c. to ſupply thoſe iſlands, and were obliged to bring the caſh, while their rum is to them of little value, and which formerly purchaſed all thoſe articles. Lumber in Martinico at 5l. 5s.---in the Engliſh iſlands, from 10 to 12l.---but, ſays the Engliſh, in a year or two Nova-Scotia will ſupply them fully.

From the foregoing account, we can form a full idea of the reſentment which ſtill influences the politics of Britain againſt this country.---America, however, has only to purſue a proper ſyſtem of commerce, by prohibiting all Britiſh veſſels from carrying ſupplies to the Engliſh iſlands; which method, if ſteadily purſued on our part, together with their own ill-judged policy, will reduce the Weſt-Indies to ſuch diſtreſs as finally to force the haughty nation of Britain to a commercial treaty, greatly advantageous to this country.

HARTFORD, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated March 28.

"Our political affairs are become very alarming. The ſtate of Pennſylvania is deliberating upon meaſures proper for quelling diſturbances at Wyoming; or rather the legiſlature, at the inſtigation of the ſtate claimants, are debating upon the propriety of driving off the ſettlers at Wyoming by an armed force. Some warm members are urgent for an armed force; others are friends to conciliatory meaſures.

"The Senate of New-Jerſey have rejected the money bill, and the people are clamorous for paper money. So violent are people in ſome parts of the ſtate, that as ſoon as the legiſlature roſe, they began to nail up the court-houſes. The people, in the madneſs of poverty, do not reflect, that frugal induſtrious men are ſeldom diſtreſſed for money; that if ever ſo much paper be iſſued by the legiſlature, they cannot procure it without produce; and that if they have produce, they can now ſell every article of it for caſh, and at a good price. In ſhort, they do not reflect, that it is our expenſive manners, our bad policy, the claſhing meaſures of different ſtates, and the weakneſs of our fœderal government, which produce the evils complained of, and that paper currency will not remedy them. Young men, who cannot pay a waſhing bill once in ſix months, will go to plays three times in a week; and ladies, whoſe huſbands and parents are obliged to borrow market money, will expend a hundred dollars a year in buying feathers.

"The Aſſembly of New-York, now ſitting, is oppoſed to the impoſt, almoſt to a man; at leaſt to the impoſt on the plan propoſed. Yeſterday the bill was committed, by a majority of three only: And how the queſtion will be decided I dare not predict. They declare, their oppoſition proceeds not from a wiſh to draw a ſtate revenue from Connecticut and New-Jerſey: But from a fear that the money will be miſapplied. Some may probably be actuated by this principle, and others have, doubtleſs, ſelf-intereſt covered under this plauſible pretext.

"I cannot ſee the danger of miſapplication---at leaſt I wiſh, in this critical ſituation, to have the experiment made. If we are all knaves, if no man can be truſted, even under the public eye, let us at once diſſolve all ties of political obligation, and every man, with ſword and piſtol, ſhift for himſelf."

NEW-YORK, *April* 18.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 4.

"Government have lately granted, at the requeſt of the American miniſter, that American ſhips, bona fide, touching at Gibraltar, may be provided with paſſes, and have leave to navigate under the Engliſh flag, in order to ſcreen them from the troubleſome viſits of the Barbary corſairs; on condition however of their conforming to certain ſtipulated regulations, and paying the accuſtomed port duties, &c. at Gibraltar."

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Rochelle, dated January 18.

"In the courſe of my tour, the moſt active preparations for war were carrying on in all the ſeaports of France and Spain. The Emperor is daily recruiting his numerous army; and it is the general opinion in this country that Europe is on the point of being involved in the calamities of war, and that the death of a great northern monarch will be the ſignal for the commencement of hoſtilities."

April 19. In the Britiſh Packet the Speedy, Captain Stamper, arrived --------- ANSELL, Eſquire, (a gentleman appointed by that government to enquire into the value of the eſtates of thoſe loyaliſts which have been already confiſcated and ſold) Mr. Woodriff, Mr. Seſſrey, Mr. Hayman and Mr. Lyle.

The Mentor, Captain Nicholl, for this port, took her departure from the Downs the 12th of January.

April 20. By a gentleman lately arrived at Boſton from the Weſt-Indies, we learn, that the Americans are treated with the utmoſt ſeverity and injuſtice by the Britiſh admirals, and commanders of cruiſers fitted ſolely for the purpoſe of ſeizing and diſtreſſing the Americans, whether they are guilty of a breach of their laws or not. The governor of St. Vincents declares his inſtructions are, to take all Americans within three leagues of the coaſt.---A veſſel belonging to Robert Morris, Eſq; of Philadelphia, put into Barbados in diſtreſs---before he could refit, his flour was thrown in, helter ſcelter, and the Captain turned out. The Captain on aſking where he ſhould now go, was anſwered by the Admiral, "to hell---to leeward among your allies," &c. &c. too numerous for this day's paper. Thus, and worſe, are we treated in all the Britiſh iſlands!----America has but to prohibit Britiſh veſſels!---ſays one; and another ſays---let us regulate our trade, and all would be well again!---how prepoſterous is the idea!---No more could you civilize one of thoſe brutal Britiſh Admirals, than you could tame an infernal imp.---If you would retaliate---how, is the queſtion, it is true;-----can it be wrong to confiſcate ſhip for ſhip? Common juſtice ſays no! Had we not have threatened retaliation laſt war, all our heroes and men, who fell into their hands, would have been ignominiouſly executed.

BALTIMORE, *April* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatius, to a mercantile houſe in this town, dated March 11.

"I have to adviſe you, that the laſt packet from England brought directions from the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to the officers of the cuſtoms and King's ſhips, not to admit any veſſel to an entry which was built ſince the year 1776, prizes taken in the war excepted; beſides the regiſter, a copy of the condemnation of every ſuch prize veſſel muſt be produced: In conſequence of theſe orders, a number of veſſels are turned out of the different iſlands; many of them are ſent down here to be ſold for whatever they will fetch."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 26.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Your inſerting the following in your next Gazette will oblige

A FRIEND.

BY the late publications it appears, that divers new diſcoveries are made, affording a pleaſing proſpect of public utility; and now, amongſt a few individuals, one propoſes to make known to the world (if ſufficient encouragement be given) the means of finding Longitude with exactneſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, dated 19th April.

"The paper money bill is paſt, making it a legal tender in all caſes of proſecution---an inducement for people to refuſe paying their debts which many imagine was not altogether neceſſary.---- This operates as a general obſtruction to buſineſs, which will not only prevent people's fatiguing themſelves too much----but will tend to liberalize men's notions of property, and, in time, may bring back the apoſtolic practice of having all things in common. It will alſo take off our hearts and leſſen our affections for this tranſitory world, the faſhion whereof changeth, and further verifies the proverb, that riches take to themſelves wings and flee away, and ſhews the particular pertinence of the wiſe man's queſtion,----What good hath a man of all the labour wherewith he laboureth under the ſun?"

A late London news-paper adviſes, that the two grand alliances now forming in Europe, and which are carrying on with as much ſecrecy as zeal, are as follow:

PRINCIPALS.	PRINCIPALS.
King of Great-Britain	Emperor of Germany
King of Pruſſia	Empreſs of Ruſſia
Elector of Saxony	King of France
King of Denmark	States General of Holland
Elector of Hanover	Elector of Bavaria

The neutral courts on this occaſion are the courts of Sweden, Spain, and Sardinia. The Portugueſe are wholly out of the queſtion.

It is reported that his majeſty of France having lately won about 1250l. at a lottery, exclaimed,---"Had I been a poor unfortunate fellow, I ſhould not have been ſo lucky."---The whole was immediately diſtributed to the poor of the pariſh.

Extract of a letter from Captain Buck, of the Suſan, who arrived at St. John's, Antigua, from Providence, dated March 9, 1786.

"I met a ſevere accident on the 14th of January laſt---I was overſet at ſea in lat. 25, and long. 70, W. In this ſhocking ſituation we remained ſome time, the head of our maſts in the water, and her keel out; the lumber on deck floating off ſhe righted about two ſtreaks, myſelf and the crew being on the bottom---as ſoon as poſſible we cut away the maſts; this being done ſhe came upright.---I being bound to Curacoa, thought it beſt to return to Providence. Having got the neceſſary repairs, proceeded on a voyage to Antigua."

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's packet Le Courier de l'Orient,

Captain de Coetnempren, will positively sail from New-York for l'Orient, on Wednesday, the 10th of May.

His Britannic Majesty's packet Speedy, Captain David Stamper, will sail with the mail from New-York for Falmouth, on Wednesday, the 3d of May.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 25.

"On the 17th. Capt. Raphel spoke with the ship Peregrine, Capt. Shews, from Alexandria in Virginia, bound to l'Orient in France, who had lost four men and her boats, and stove in her larboard gunwale, in a violent gale of wind on the 8th and 9th current. In the same gale the Basil was dismasted, and lost her boat and cabouse washed overboard.

"Advice is received that the ship Fountain, Captain Cooling, from Savannah, in Georgia, overset on her passage, and the Captain and crew were drowned."

*** We have received an advertisement to caution all persons against purchasing any part of the forty thousand acres tract, at lake Otsego, in Montgomery county, state of New-York, advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 5th, 12th, and 19th instant, for private sale, by William Cooper and Andrew Craig, of Burlington, alledging that thier claim to said land is involved in a variety of disputes, and now depending in the Court of Chancery at New-York, and that they have no legal right to sell the same, till the cause is decided by the Chancellor; but being lengthy, and coming too late to hand for a place in this present paper, it shall be printed in our next.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MONDAY, April 24, 1786.

There are in the wheels the following prizes, viz.

1 of	2500 Dollars.
1 of	1000
2 of	500
11 of	100
36 of	50
98 of	20
1889 of	12
2038 Prizes.	
4562 Blanks.	
6600 Tickets.	

The drawing of the Lottery will necessarily be delayed for a few days---the court-house being employed by the city court---public notice will be given when it will be continued, which will not exceed four or five days.

Some Tickets may yet be had at the office.---Such tickets as have drawn prizes in this class will be received in payment.

At the commencement of the drawing there were near two and three quarters blanks to a prize---at present there are not two and one quarter.

At one o'clock To-morrow will be published, price 5*s*.

By M. CAREY & Co. Front-street, THOMAS SEDDON and WILLLIAM PRITCHARD, Market-street,

The DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania,

On the Memorials praying a Repeal or Suspension of the Law, annulling the Charter of the Bank of North-America.

Just Published, (Price *Six-pence*)

And to be sold by JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-Office in Wilmington; and may be had of Messrs. ROBERT AITKIN, WILLIAM and DAVID HALL, and GEORGE REYNHOLD, Booksellers, in Philadelphia, an

Important Case of Conscience answered,

At the Casuistical Lecture, In Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-Street, London. By the Rev. *S. Hayward.*

Jer. vi. 16. *Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way; and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.*

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered into the 22d day of May next,

A HOUSE, well calculated for shop-keeping, which has been occupied that way many years, opposite the upper market-house in the borough of Wilmington, Delaware State. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Printer, in said borough.

April 17, 1786. †

IMPORTED in the last vessels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north side of Market-street, and second door below Fourth-street, a very general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season. Among which are,

SUPERFINE broad cloths; second ditto; cottons, callicoes and chintzes; a variety of printed linens; corduroys, velvets and thicksets; fustians and jeans; calimancoes of all colours; durants, rattinets and shalloons; yard wide crapes; Norwich do. plain and striped camblets; dorsettees; Irish linens; lawns; silk, linen and check handkerchiefs; shawls; 7-8ths, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks; womens fine and superfine cotton and silk hose; mens fine and superfine thread and silk hose; womens lamb and dogskin mitts and gloves; Haerlem checks and stripes; ditto tapes and bobbins; beggars lace, all numbers; 10-qrs, 11-qrs and 12 qrs cotton counterpanes; Marseilles quilting; 7 qrs and 7 and an half quarters bed bunts; youths, boys and mens black and white hats, all prices; Scotch threads; coloured ditto; light, cloth coloured and black sewing silks; scarf twist; gilt and common coat and waistcoat buttons; basket and death-head buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Also, pewter in casks assorted; the most fashionable low priced tea urns; long and short pipes in boxes; window glass; nails sharps and flats; small boxes of cutlery assorted, &c.

Likewise, West-India and Country Rum.

TO BE SOLD,

For money, or part credit, public securities, or exchanged for property of equal value in or near the city of Philadelphia, or in the borough of Wilmington, two tracts of Land,

ONE Plantation, containing about 130 acres of land, situate in New-Castle county, near the Pennsylvania line, about seven miles from Wilmington, on the road towards Lancaster, in a healthy situation, the land said to be some of the best in that neighbourhood; it has about 15 acres of very good meadow, watered by a stream that never fails in summer, and woodland sufficient, part whereof will make meadow; there are on the premises a good orchard, large barn, and other improvements, is convenient to Wilmington market, where produce sells equal to Philadelphia; this place will be shewn by Samuel Nichols, living near the premises. If not sold, it will be rented by the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, or Benjamin Mendenhall, in Wilmington.

The other tract contains 68 acres and a half of land, situate two miles from Darby, and near ten miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Chester, is well watered by several good springs and Muckanipa-creek, which is sufficient to water a large proportion of meadow, or turn a mill; there is on this place a stone quarry, a good orchard, and other customary improvements. If not sold altogether, it is very suitable to divide into 5 or 10 acre lots, having the great road in front, and the creek in the rear of each lot. Apply to the subscriber, living on the north side of Market-street, opposite the Jersey Market, in Philadelphia. Also a quantity of Hay to be sold cheap.

6w WILLIAM BALL.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; several odd ones of different sizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this state.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extensive and compleat assortment, just imported from the Manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business, and to be disposed of *at the former low rates*, at the stores abovementioned, or in Spruce street, three doors from Third-street.

MILLERS and others may be supplied with Cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *some of which are much finer than usual*:---Those who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furnished with such CLOTHS as will certainly answer their purposes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1786. tbc. 6 w.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale (by adjournment) by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, containing (exclusive of the road) 170 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Roberts, Anthony Morris and John Roberts; on said place is a good stone dwelling-house, with other buildings, orchards, meadow, and is well timbered and watered, lies nigh the river Schuylkill, and about five miles from the city; late the estate of Morton Garret, deceased, and to be sold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale (by adjournment) at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain Tract of Land and Meadow Ground, situate, lying and being in the township of Moyamensing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 106 acres, 60 acres of which are meadow, the remainder upland, under good fence, bounded northwestwardly by the Moyamensing road, eastwardly by land of John Knowles and others, or Little Hollander's creek, southwardly by lands of Samuel Wetherill, &c. and westward by lands of Thomas Willing, Esq; and by the Moyamensing road aforesaid: On said plantation is a brick dwelling-house, with four rooms on the lower floor, and a brick spring-house with a pump in it, a large frame barn, a good orchard, &c. being about one mile and a half from the city; and sold as the estate late of Thomas Patterson, deceased, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The above plantation is now divided, and will be sold in lots of different quantities, from five to ten acres; plans of which may be seen at the Coffee-house, the Sheriff's office, and the sign of the Buck tavern, in Passyunk township.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the premises, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on Saturday, the sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain messuage and plantation, tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about fifty-one acres, with the appurtenances, bounded by lands of Charles Hayres, Josiah Harper, John Shallcross and Joseph Paul. Taken in execution and sold as the property of Jacob Meyer, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue (by adjournment) on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, a large two story stone dwelling-house and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the southwesterly side of Germantown main street, in the county of Philadelphia, being about 133 feet and 9 inches front, and 396 feet back, having thereon a tan-yard with 32 vats, lime-handlers, a stone bark and mill-house, currying and lime-house, a good spring, with a spring-house and pump, a large copper boiler, barn, waggon-house, stables, &c. bounded by lands formerly Ann Hoffman's and Elizabeth Jones, and by the main street, containing one acre (excepting and always reserving thereout unto Ann Jones, the widow and relict of John Jones, late deceased, during her natural life, one lot or piece of ground, situate on the westerly side of said main street, by particular metes and bounds described, containing 54 perches, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in lieu of which the widow hath agreed to take the sum of Eight Pounds per annum.) Taken in execution and sold as the property of Griffith Jones, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. One third of the purchase-money to be paid at the signing of the deed, one third at twelve months, and the other one third to be paid in two years after the day of sale, with interest. Philadelphia, April 21, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia (by adjournment) a certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Front-street, near Pools's bridge, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, being 34 feet on Front-street aforesaid, and extending in depth about 145 feet to Oak-street, bounded eastward by Oak-street aforesaid, westward by Front-street, southward by ground of William Fisher, Esq; and northward by ground of the heirs of Alexander Huston, deceased; on which is erected a new two story brick house, and two story kitchen, with the appurtenances; subject to a ground-rent of Thirty-four Pounds per annum, with the yearly taxes on said sum. Taken in execution and sold as the property of Nicholas Brum, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain two story brick messuage, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second-street from the Delaware river, between Plumb-street and Mead-alley, in the district of Southwark, containing in front on Second-street about 18 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, bounded by George Wilson's house and lot, by William Hatford's house and lot, and by Second-street aforesaid, subject to a ground-rent of per annum. The situation is high and pleasant, and convenient for public business. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the property of Thomas Robinson, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

THE City Wardens will receive PROPOSALS from persons who are inclined to rent the *Public Wharves*, this Evening, at the Court-house.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

April 26th, 1786.

THE partnership of Bryan and Nicholson, joiners, is dissolved by mutual consent: All those who have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled. And all those who are indebted, are desired to pay the same to THOMAS BRYAN, who is authorised to settle the accounts.

Said Bryan continues to carry on the cabinet maker's business in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets. §

W A N T E D.

TWO or three lads of good character, about 15 or 16 years of age, as apprentices to the currying business; it would be most agreeable if they could speak the German Language. Enquire of

¶ JONATHAN MEREDITH.

To those it may Concern.

ON Saturday, April 15th, 1786, was brought to my office, in Front-street, a few articles of merchandize, supposed to be stolen. Whoever may have lost, are desired to apply and prove property. W. MASTERS.

FOR SALE,

And possession had this Spring.

A Two story Brick House, four rooms on a floor, a Kitchen adjoining the same, cellar under the whole, accommodated with a lot of about two acres, on which is erected a good barn, stables, &c. orchard, garden, &c. &c. all situate in the village of Attlebury (alias, Four Lanes End) in Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Bristol, 4 from Newtown, and 10 from Trenton; the stand and every conveniency commodious for store-keeping. The terms of payment will be made easy and a good title given, by JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

20th of 4th month, 1786. †

THE subscribers, Assignees of ROBERT PAUL, of Germantown township, late of Abington, miller, being desirous to make a settlement of his affairs as soon as possible, request all persons who have any demands against him, to render their accounts; and those indebted to him by bond, note or book accounts, to settle the same immediately, with either of them, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JACOB PAUL, Abington,
¶ CORNELIUS COMEGYS, Philadelphia, } Assignees.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 15th day of May next, and the succeeding days, till the whole shall be sold,

SEVEN tracts of Land in Union and Robinson townships, in the county of Berks; they contain from 150 to 200 acres each, six of them have fronts on the river Schuylkill, on one of them is the Birdsborough house, with the numerous and valuable improvements around it, on four others are houses, barns, orchards and other improvements, the remaining two consist chiefly of woodland; the soil is good, and there is a great proportion of watered meadow.

The vendue will be held on the premises, and the terms will be made known at the time of sale. It is probable that three other Tracts, adjoining the foregoing seven, will be exposed to sale at the same time.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

Hopewell Furnace, the Birdsborough Forges, and Spring Forge, all in the county of Berks. To Hopewell Furnace will be allotted 4000 acres of land, to the Birdsborough Forges 1500 acres, all well timbered, and extending three miles on Hay Creek, to Spring Forge 800 acres. Along with the Furnace will be sold 3 banks of good iron ore, all within a reasonable distance. It will be a term of the sale of the Furnace to supply, during four years, all the foregoing Forges with a certain quantity of pig iron at a stipulated price. Bar iron and castings will be received in payment for the whole iron work estate.

To any person inclining to purchase, the lands, lines and works will be shewn, from the 8th to the 15th day of May, by the subscriber, who will attend at Birdsborough for that purpose. The Furnace will be in blast, with a provision of five thousand cords of wood, and eight hundred loads of ore. Two thousand cords of wood are cut for the Birdsborough Forges, and two thousand and two hundred for Spring Forge. Five teams compleat may be purchased along with the Furnace. MARK BIRD.

Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, April 17, 1786.

THE Creditors of David Joslin and Jonas Mullica, debtors, confined in the goal of said county, are requested to appear before the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, at the Court-house, on Friday, the 9th day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and their bodies released from confinement, agreeable to the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

DAVID JOSLIN,
¶ JONAS MULLICA.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, in Pennsylvania, in the night of the 17th instant, a dark brown MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 9 years old, trots and paces, is shod before, her mane hangs on the near side, and has a small snip on her nostril, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and secure him so that he may be brought to justice, and the mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward, or for the mare only, FOUR DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

April 20th, 1786. ¶ MATTHIAS SNIDER.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS, Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, on the 2d of February last, an indented Irish SERVANT LAD, named Willian M'Cormack, about 18 years of age, coarse black hair, full face, thick body and small legs, with a thick short neck and a stoop in his walk, says he came from the county Tyrone, where he served some time to the Taylor's trade, and 'tis likely will try to get employ at that business, has a down look, a good deal to say, and uses many ill words, his dress is uncertain, as he stole a number of clothes and took off with him; there is some reason to believe he crossed the Delaware near Chester, and if not about that neighbourhood, has perhaps gone towards Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ELIJAH COZENS.

April 7th, 1786. ¶

N. B. He may be about in the neighbourhood of New-Castle, and very probably has changed his name.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Warington township, Bucks county, on the 12th inst. a black HORSE, with chains and quilers on, branded on the near shoulder with the letter S. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 22, 1786. ¶ ANDREW LONG.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain ROBERT TATNELL, late of the State navy, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts atteſted, for payment, to GEORGE GLENTWORTH, Adminiſtrat.
April 18, 1786. ¶

IN purſuance of an order of the 3d and 13th inſt. received from the Supreme Executive Council---Notice is hereby given, that on Thurſday, the 1ſt of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold by public vendue, at the court-houſe in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, an eſtate, late the property of Andrew Allen, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, and known by the name of the Big Spring, conſiſting of 472 acres.

Gold or ſilver, paper money of this ſtate, of the laſt emiſſion, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, will be received in payment.

THOMAS PARRY,) Agents of the ſale of confiſcated
HENRY HOLLAR,) eſtates for the county of Berks.
April 13, 1786.

Receiver-General's Office, April 17, 1786.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeable to an act of General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, and for diſpoſing of the houſe and lots in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of J. Galloway, and forfeited to this commonwealth; the manſion-houſe and lots adjoining, on Market-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid ſtreet, 60 feet, and in length or depth on Sixth-ſtreet 180 feet, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, as aforeſaid, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Conditions of ſale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment.

One third part of the conſideration money to be paid within three days after the ſale---another third part in one month thereafter, and the remaining third part within two months from the day of ſale.

Poſſeſſion of the premiſes to be given on a certificate from the Receiver-General of the Land Office, that payment has been made of one third part of the conſideration money, and good and ſufficient ſecurity given for the payment of the remainder, agreeably to the preceding terms.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, within ſeven miles of this city, near the main road leading to Lancaſter, and about one mile from Merion meeting-houſe, containing about one hundred and ſeventy acres of good land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn, with ſtables; a milk-houſe, with an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, about 18 acres of meadow in good order, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard, and other fruit trees: The whole under good fence, and for healthineſs of ſituation inferior to none in that neighbourhood. A good and ſufficient title will be made. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES and JOSHUA HOWELL, of Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, 4th month 15th, 1786. 6w

Philadelphia, April 17, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 29th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick Houſe and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, betwen Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Second-ſtreet about 12 feet, and extending in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the north by Moſes Bartram's meſſuage and lot, on the ſouth by Samuel Taylor's meſſuage and lot, and on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of ------ pounds per annum; the ſituation is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs: Taken in execution, and ſold as the property of Jacob Reno, by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Northern Liberties, midway between Germantown and Frankford, and four miles from the city of Philadelphia, called CLERMONT, the property of the late Thomas Lawrence, Eſq. deceaſed. On this farm, which conſiſts of one hundred and forty acres, is a large and convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, fifty-three feet front, with a piazza at the back, the whole length of the houſe, a ſpacious and well laid out garden, containing a variety of choice fruit, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with moſt excellent water, a convenient brick houſe for the accommodation of a tenant, with ſtable, coach-houſe, &c. On the place are 40 acres of orchard, which produce a great quantity of the fineſt apples. The farm is divided into four lots. No. 1. Conſiſting of 25 acres. No. 2. On which the manſion houſe, ſpring-houſe, coach-houſe and ſtables are erected, and containing 39 acres. No. 3. Containing 35 acres, and No. 4. which contains 40 acres, ſix acres of orchard, and a good frame dwelling houſe. It will be ſold entire, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Each of the lots command an elegant and extenſive proſpect. The terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to Col. John Shee, in Philadelphia, or John Lawrence, Eſq. in Norris-town, Montgomery county.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given immediately.
April 12, 1786. tf

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in East Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 3d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze in her face, and a white ſpot on the flank as large as a man's hand, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, not yet docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, newly ſhod, was ſeen the morning of the fourth near the ſign of the waggon on the Coneſtogo road, a man riding her. Whoever takes up ſaid thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS and reaſonable charges.

¶ DAVID CLOYD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of December laſt, a red BULL, about 3 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
10th of 4th month, 1786. EDWARD OWEN. ¶

Mr. S. Jennings's EXHIBITION of *Tranſparent Views.*

IN conſequence of the encouragement received from his friends, Mr. S. Jennings has, at a conſiderable expence, prepared Four Tranſparent Scenes, with ſuitable decorations, which he will exhibit at the houſe of Mr. Henry Epple, on the north ſide of Race-ſtreet, midway between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; where he has accommodated himſelf with a large and commodious room, completely adapted to the purpoſe of exhibition.

Deſirous of rendering every ſatisfaction to a generous public, Mr. Jennings has omitted no endeavour which can add to their entertainment. The views are the early productions of an American artiſt, who aſſures his friends and the public, that he will, by a future addition of ſcenes, deſcriptive of ſuch ſubjects as may be deemed moſt worthy of their approbation, promote to the utmoſt of his abilities and power their delight and entertainment.

The ſcenes will be preſented in the following order, and conſiſt of,

1. A view of Jupiter, God of the Heathens, darting thunder and lightning from the clouds, &c.

2. America among the tombs, bewailing the loſs of her brave ſons who fell in the late conteſt---An American ſoldier, &c.

3. A ſcene repreſenting his excellency General Waſhington---The ſtatues of American generals and the temples of Honour and Virtue.

4. The celebrated Mr. Garrick, in the character of Richard the Third.

The ſize of each view, excluſive of decorations and ornaments, is ſeven feet by eight.

Admiſſion tickets at the price of 3/9 each, may be had at Mr. James Trenchard's, engraver, at the north eaſt corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, of Meſſrs. Cary and Co. and at the place of exhibition.

The doors will be opened at half paſt ſix o'clock in the evening, and the exhibition begin preciſely at ſeven.

Deſcriptive catalogues of the views are delivered at the room gratis.

*** The days of exhibition are *Monday* and *Thurſday*.

New Books, juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW BOOK-STORE in Second-ſtreet, two doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A PLAN for the eſtabliſhment of Public Schools, and the diffuſion of knowledge in Pennſylvania: to which are added, Thoughts upon the mode of education proper in a republic; addreſſed to the Legiſlature and Citizens of the ſtate. Price only 6*d*.

2. The young man's magazine: containing the ſubſtance of moral philoſophy and divinity, ſelected from the works of the moſt eminent for wiſdom, learning, and virtue, among the ancients and moderns, 1/.

Of T. Dobſon, likewiſe, may be had the following

SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.

Ruddiman's rudiments of the Latin tongue, the nineteenth genuine edition, Price 2/6.
Ruddiman's Latin grammar, 5/.
Ruddiman's Latin and Engliſh vocabulary, 2/.
Grammatical exerciſes, or an exemplification of the ſeveral moods and tenſes, and of the principal rules of conſtruction, adapted to the method of Ruddiman's rudiments, 2/6.
Buchanan's pſalms. The Latin text and order of conſtruction on the ſame page, with an Engliſh tranſlation in the manner of Davidſon's virgil, price 10/.
Dunlap's Greek grammar, 5/.
Greek new teſtament, by Mataire. 7/6.
Latin new teſtament, by Beza, 5/.
Cæſar, Horace, Virgil, Cicero's orations, &c. &c. &c. in uſum delphini
Philadelphia Latin Grammar, 3/.
---------- Latin exerciſes, 3/9.
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Latin and Engliſh, 10/.
Dictionaries by Ainſworth, Young, Cole, &c. Alſo, a very extenſive general collection of BOOKS in the various branches of literature, in the freſheſt and moſt elegant bindings.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the eſtate of Capt. John M'Nachtane, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Briſtol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Crozer's creek, which creek takes its riſe from out of a number of never failing ſprings on this plantation, a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the beſt hickory and oak; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and ſufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of
CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or
EDWARD POLE, Executor.

This place being ſo near a landing on Crozer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Captain JOHN M'NACHTANE of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to
CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix. or
EDWARD POLE, Executor. ¶

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, in the town of Reading,

THAT large convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the ſaid town, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. Should any incline to purchaſe before the day of ſale, they can be be informed of the terms, by applying to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY YERKES, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to
April 8, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOUGH, acting Execut.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of ISAAC THOMAS, in Willis Town, Cheſter county, on the night following the 10th inſtant, a young HORSE, of a light bay colour, mixed with a few white hairs, a ſtar, and blaze down his face, about 15 hands high, three years old this ſpring, has one white foot behind, and is a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſhall have the reward of FOUR POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by
§ TOWNSEND THOMAS.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1786.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on Monday the firſt of May next, at three o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which *fines* are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid firſt of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. Librarian.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Jacob Kechline, in Rockhill townſhip, on FRIDAY, the 28th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract of Land, containing about 46 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, with other convenient buildings for the purpoſe of keeping a public houſe of entertainment; ſituate in Haycock townſhip, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem; bounded by lands of Samuel Armſtrong, Philip Stever, and by Tohickon creek. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or any other kind of public buſineſs. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Keller, and to be ſold, by
§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of this inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Col. Robert Robeſon, in Bedminſter townſhip, a Tract of Land, containing about 50 acres, more or leſs, having thereon a good ſtone houſe, log barn and ſtabling, a good orchard; ſituate in Hiltown townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Robeſon, William Derroch, and others. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or tradeſman, being at the croſſing of two public roads. Taken in execution as the property of Jared Erwin, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by
§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on TUESDAY, the ſecond day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, containing about 180 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, good barn, &c. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, winter grain in the ground, horſes, cows, waggon and gears, feather beds, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, plough and harrow, two copper ſtills; alſo a negroe man. All late the property of George Parſons. Seized and taken in execution, and to be be ſold, by
§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of may next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 59 acres, more or leſs; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter White, Adam Weaver, Staple Thompſon, and others; having thereon a good dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, chairs, tables, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Bodine, and to be ſold, by
§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, ſtate of Maryland, about the 20th inſtant, a Negro Fellow called PETER, the property of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, of the ſtate and county aforeſaid. He is about twenty years old, has a very remarkable mouth, which looks as if it had been ſcarified, is very fond of drink, has been accuſtomed to chimney ſweeping, and probably will attempt to paſs for one: he had on when he went away, a ſoldier's coat, of blue and red, his other clothes not known. Whoever will ſecure him in any gaol where the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by
WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun.
Talbot county, March 26, 1786.

Annapolis, March 10, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the Board of Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the Board for that purpoſe, will receive, at any time before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, plans and propoſals for erecting the building or buildings of the ſaid College, within the city of Annapolis, and alſo for furniſhing materials for the ſame.

A. C. MANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDG[illegible]L.

STOP THE ROGUE.

MARCH 28th, 1786.

LEFT the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, a certain JOHN PRICE, of Welch and Dutch extraction; prior to his departure he agreed with me the ſubſcriber, to ſerve twelve months for a certain ſum of money, of which I paid him good part in hand, and have not received any ſatisfaction for the ſame; ſaid Price is about forty years of age, ſix feet high, dark complexion, curled black hair, thin viſage, ſtrait bodied, walks like an Indian; had on when he went away, a deep blue coat, bound with yellow ſilk lace, a roſe upon each hip of the ſame; neither button or button-holes, grey waiſtcoat and trowſers, made of coating, one pair of corduroy breeches, with ſilk knee bands, two pair of ſtockings, one pair ribbed, the other clouded, two pair of ſhoes, one pair new the other old, two hats, one beaver, the other old (Quality not known) any perſon or perſons apprehending and bringing ſaid rogue to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me, and this ſhall be their ſufficient warrant for and in ſo doing § JOHN M'CULAGH.

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